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COSTLY RAM TO SCRAP PILE

Katahdin to Be Broken Up Into Junk After Years' Trial.

After being carried on the naval list of warships for a number of years at a big expense to the government the ram Katahdin, one of the failures of the new navy, which has been lying since long before the Spanish-American war in the back channel at League island, is on the list to be disposed of as junk. The Katahdin, which, it is claimed by naval men, has cost nearly $3,000 every two years to keep in such condition that it would not be eaten away by rust, has already been condemned as utterly useless for any purpose whatever, naval or commercial, and orders from Washington to sell the ram as old iron are expected at League island any day.

Few of the hundreds of visitors to League island every week know what a tremendous cost the peculiar turtle-backed vessel has been to the government. The Katahdin dates from the period in the history of the new navy when the government was doing a whole lot of experimenting to get a formidable fleet of warships. Various schemes for getting naval strength were tried and one of the experiments resulted in the building of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at a cost of $350,000. When turned over to the government the Vesuvius was looked upon as the terror among all seafighting craft and it was predicted that it would play havoc with any enemy it ever engaged in battle with. The Vesuvius also proved a failure as a dynamite projectile thrower and was sent to League island and ordered out of commission.

Soon after nearly $500,000 was appropriated for the building of the ram Katahdin, constructed all of steel. The Katahdin was the idea of an officer of the navy who at the time of the building of the ram declared that the sharp-pointed craft, from the manner in which it was constructed, would be immune from the shots on an enemy. It would send any warship to the bottom that it came in contact with. Great things were expected from the ram, but after it was accepted as part of the navy it was discovered that the alleged terror was able to make only sixteen knots at its best, and as the warships of any of the navies of the world were capable of making at least eighteen knots it would be impossible for the Katahdin to catch up with them.

As a fighting craft the Katahdin was found to be worthless and was sent to League island. There it remained for several years and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war both it and Vesuvius were used to protect the coast. The Vesuvius was turned into a serviceable torpedo training ship, but the peculiar build of the Katahdin made it impossible to convert the vessel into anything that would be of use.

THE TOOTH OF BUDDHA

The Wonderful Old Ruins of Polonnarua of Ceylon.

The ruins of Polonnarua, though more modern than those of Anuradhapura, have a special interest and importance because they form a link between the ancient and modern styles at a time when the Buddhists had ceased to build in India. One of the most interesting, and one of the first to be reached after leaving the rest-house, is the Dalada Maligawa, or Palace of the Tooth, which was built to receive the most sacred relic of the tooth of Buddha when it was removed from the temple of the same name in Anuradhapura and brought to Polonnarua after the capture of Anuradhapura by the Malabars. There is an interesting mixture of Hindu and Buddhist architecture in this, as in most of the buildings which have been excavated; due, no doubt to the influence of the invaders and the broad eclecticism of Buddhism. The sharply defined figures and mouldings have suffered little, and the well-cut blocks of granite of which the structure is built fit as accurately today as when they were first placed in position. The decoration on the base or the pilasters is interesting, and the shape of the capitals is most unusual. On the south and west sides are the remains of outside chapels, one of which was protected by a stone canopy; this was no doubt desecrated by the iconoclastic Malabars, as many broken stone figures have been found in the jungle close by.

The plan of the building is Hindu, and consists of an outer quadrangle, an inner, and an innermost court. The entrance is on the north side. The shrine where the tooth was kept had a conical or octagonal roof of brick, part of which is still in position and is decorated with a frieze of curiously shaped bricks. On one side there is a stone spout which conveyed to a square receptacle, still to be seen on the outside of the temple, the water which was poured in libations over the most holy relic.—January Scribner.

TOBACCO OF HAWAII IS GOOD

The experiment station in Hawaii has been devoting attention for several years past to co-operative experiments in tobacco growing with the view of determining the feasibility of cultivating the finer grades of cigar tobacco in Hawaii. Extensive demonstrations show conclusively that artificial shade is unnecessary and that most varieties will produce a better quality of leaf when grown in the open.

During the last year natural grown wrapper tobacco of fine texture and body and filler leaf of mild flavor and good burning quality were produced in considerable quantities. The only point of superiority in the Sumatra and Cuban grown varieties, compared with the Hawaii growth of similar varieties, is in the color, the latter producing a shade that is darker than the market demands. Some of the crop is valued at from $2 to $4.50 a pound, the yield being at the rate of about 1,000 pounds to the acre.

It is estimated that if a grower produced tobacco on his own land under his own labor the green leaf can be produced at a cost of 2 to 2½ cents a pound. The advantages of the Hawaiian climate for tobacco culture are so apparent that the work is to be continued with the hope of duplicating even the finest grades.

SLEEP HABITS OF ANIMALS

"When a monkey sleeps he picks out the highest perch he can find," said an animal trainer. "When the only home of the monkey was a forest, he lived always in deadly fear of the lion. A live monkey is the choicest morsel on the menu of the king of beasts. Although the monkey is wise and knows that in a zoo the lions are securely caged, the fear is born in him and he sleeps on the high perch.

"The lioness, when free from family cares, is prone to lie on its back with its legs stretched up straight in the air and paws pendent. The lion, when the excitement of the day is gone, stretches itself out flatly on its side with paws turned in and twitches and throbs during its slumber a good deal like a dog. Gorillas and chimpanzees sleep with their hands over their heads. Bears, which have no fear, sleep in any position. The same is true of wolves.

"Animals of a cunning or cowardly nature, however, are always on the alert, even when asleep. A seal sleeps like a human being. Once in awhile a seal will sit up with its head on its chest, asleep in the water. Its ears are kept under so that he may hear the approach of an enemy, sound traveling with great distinctness under water."

Coral and Diamonds.

Necklaces and bracelets are so many and so numerous in both material and design that to enumerate even a tiny fraction of the many seen were a vain task. Corals seem to have been lifted from the realm of semi-precious stones into the highly precious class. One sees them set with diamonds about as often as not; and big "button" discs of coral are set around in a frame of diamonds to form a collar or bracelet. Beads of cut agate, malachite, chrysoprase, turquoise or opal may favor, while as for coral, one sees it in beads from the size of a pinhead up to that of good sized marble and mounted in innumerable ways.

THE COUNTRY'S TIMBER KING.

A Little-Known Westerner Who Controls 50,000 Square Miles of Forest Land.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser! The name conveys no meaning to the average reader. Even in his home town few know him. He never attends public meetings. He shuns society. His home is quiet and not out of the ordinary. Yet Weyerhaeuser, timber king and recluse, is lord of millions of far-flung timber lands, with a fortune that overshadows that of John D. Rockefeller, popularly believed to be the richest man in the United States, if not in the whole world. As silently and as patiently as one of the giant trees on his land grew to its majestic maturity, Weyerhaeuser has grown. He is master of vast reaches of wonderful forests extending from the cluttered drives of Wisconsin lakes and rivers to the Pacific coast. He has behind him 50 years of unremitting toil along lines of telling organization. Patient, shrewd and far-seeing, he has given his life to bringing underneath his dominion the great forest tracts of the northwest.

There is nothing in this country growing in value by leaps and bounds like timber properties. The pinch is coming. The prodigal waste of years is creating a paucity of desirable timber tracts. The famine isn't much yet; but in time, possibly within the next score of years, according to well-informed lumbermen, the real supply will be greatly diminished and prices will soar even more than they have in the last 10 years. Weyerhaeuser is beginning to reap the fruits of his foresight. If he lives 20 years longer and retains what he has today, he will be wealthy beyond all computation. It is hardly necessary to be specific as to the increase in the value of timber lands, but just a couple of cases may be cited as instances, and for these cases John G. Staats, editor of the Lumberman's Review, and one of the best-informed lumber experts in the country, is authority.

According to Mr. Staats, one piece of yellow pine land, held 10 years ago at a price of $75,000, is today unobtainable at $700,000. Another tract in West Virginia, covered with spruce and hemlock, and bought five years ago for $12,000, has recently been sold for $500,000. The cases might be continued indefinitely, but these two are cited simply to show the way the timber tracts have increased in value. They are in no way remarkable. Hundreds of others just as impressive could be given.

The question naturally arises as to how much timber land Weyerhaeuser owns. He won't tell, and even his closest lieutenants admit that they only speculate. There are 50,000 square miles of timber land in the state of Washington alone—32,000,000 acres. Pretty much everything outside of the government forest reserve is tributary to Weyerhaeuser. He may not own it, his name may not appear at record anywhere, but it is under his domination. Such is true of Oregon's great forest lands also. In the territory around Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Mississippi river district, he has reigned for years undisputed. It may be cited that recently the Weyerhaeuser interests sold one square mile in Thurston county, Wash., for $7,000, an average of nearly $120 an acre. Of course, that was cream. It would be safe to say, however, that the land is worth close to $1,000,000,000—and it is increasing in value at a greater rate than any other public utility.

How did Weyerhaeuser acquire all this land? The whole life of the man must be considered for the answer. A passion for lumber land has been his all his life. Perhaps it is well to take his history step by step.

Weyerhaeuser is of German birth. Born at Neidersaulheim in southern Germany in 1834, he tilled the vineyard on the farm until 18 years of age. In 1852 he decided to emigrate to America. He brought his brother and a sister with him, and they went first to Erie, Pa. Four years later he left Erie and went to Rock Island, Ill. He secured work in a sawmill, and within six months was manager of the plant. He became acquainted with F. C. A. Denckman, a compatriot, while they were courting sisters. Both were thrifty, industrious, honest and obliging. When the sawmill owners wanted to sell they agreed to take the notes of the young Germans, who thus formed a partnership. Weyerhaeuser the outside man, went north to investigate the lumberlands of Wisconsin. He saw all around him the lavish waste of timber, and it struck to his saving soul. In 1864 the firm had laid aside enough money to make its initial investment. Chippewa land was bought for almost a song. They acquired more land, and soon additional sawmills were started, and the partners were on the high road to prosperity. It was in 1872 that Weyerhaeuser began to branch out and started in to create the indefinite, all-powerful organization which has become known as the "Weyerhaeuser syndicate." Weyerhaeuser was elected president of the Mississippi river boom and logging company, which has always remained the central or governing body in his known transactions, and its ramifications reach every lumber plant in the Northwest. Just about this time he paid $2,000,000 for the great lumber plant of the C. N. Nelson company at Cadillac, with 600,000,000 feet of standing lumber.

Step by step the business grew. Weyerhaeuser formed new partnerships. He stretched out further, and the annual cut ran over 1,000,000,000 feet. As his business grew his secretiveness grew. He had many partners, but none to whom he told all his business. Today everything in the Mississippi river lumber district is owned by him.—Charles P. Norcross in the Cosmopolitan.

THE DRILLS.

(With Apologies to the Memory of Edgar Allan Poe.)

Hear the buzzing of the drill,
Rasping drill!
What a world of awful torture in my jaw
it doth instill.
In this molar bad and aching,
Wretched havoc it is making.

I am gagged—I cannot speak—
I can only shriek, shriek, shriek,
In a clamorous appealing to the mercy of
the dentist,
In a mad expostulation with the fierce,
invidious dentist.
Digging harder, harder, harder,
With a savage, fiendish ardor,
And a resolute endeavor
Just to slay me, now or never.

Oh! the drill, drill, drill,
How it files and scrapes and grates,
How it grinds and then vibrates.
In the whirring and the burning,
Does my anguish sink and swell,
In the cutting and the crushing of the
drill.
Of the drill,
Of the drill, drill, drill, drill,
Drill, drill, drill,
In the punching and the crunching of the
drill.

Oh! the drill, drill, drill.
How it scratches, pounds and thumps,
How it spins, and bores, and bumps!
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of runic rhyme,
To the rapping and the tapping of the
drill, of the drill,
Of the drill, drill, drill, drill,
Drill, drill, drill,
To the ramming and the cramming of the
drill.

—Don Morris Steele, in the Bohemian.

Popular Prices.

The Paris Advocate says, and with some degree of reason, that if some Yankee will go to manufacturing split log drags out of turned wood, bevel the edges, paint them a bright red and charge $250 each for them we of Texas will buy them and fight for the right of way to drag them over the public roads. While they can be made at home at a cost of about $1.30 each, there is not much hope that they will become popular.—Brownwood Bulletin.

PETS OF VENICE FOR 700 YEARS

Doves of St. Mark's Commemorate Victories of Henry Dandola.

Every woman that ever went to Venice has fed the pigeons in the square in front of the cathedral. Half the men have done the same thing. But few of these tourists know that the doves of St. Mark's can boast of ancestry reaching in an unbroken line to the famous carrier doves of the thirteenth century, which Henry Dandola sent back to Venice with news of his victories.

The old chronicles tell how at this crisis the government declared the birds from that time forth throughout all the ages blessed, and as such to be forever after held in reverence and maintained at public expense. When Dandola himself came back he set apart Palm Sunday following his return as the day of appropriate blessing and ovation to the carrier doves. Where today the four massive bronze horses paw the air above the west entrance to St. Mark's the principal ceremony of the day took place, the liberation of large numbers of pigeons. A little roll of paper tied to one foot of each bird caused it to make uncertain flight, and in the majority of cases to fall to the ground. These pigeons, thus readily caught by the onlookers, were kept by them for Easter Sunday, when, by order of the government, the owners made them into pies for dinner on that date.

For those that escaped a historic future was assured. Whirling aloft, to settle at last thickly upon upper portions of the royal palace and the Byzantine domes and spires of St. Mark's, was to the ever ready superstition of the Venetian indisputable indication that the protection of the long dead saint from whom the church takes its name having been thus directly sought by the birds, they were from that moment to be dedicated to St. Mark.

The pigeons of St. Mark, having with all due ceremony been pronounced sacred and under direct protection of the tutelary saint of Venice, the government thereupon placed them under the more practical earthly care of the superintendent of corn stores, who was solemnly instructed to feed the birds at the city's expense every morning in the great piazza.

This practice was kept up until the troublous times of 1797, when the poor birds had a sorry time of it, feeding where and when they might and suffering sad depredations upon their numbers at the hands of the irreligious hungry ones.

Immediately, however, upon restoration of law and order the municipality, among its first official acts, decreed that the regular daily feeding of the pigeons be at once resumed. The only change made was that instead of receiving their quota of the city's corn at 9 o'clock in the morning it was scattered broadcast to them at 2 in the afternoon.

At the present time the feeding of the pigeons of St. Mark is wholly dependent upon the bounty of strangers, which happily is most generous.

TOO COLD FOR COATS.

Travelers in Alaska Keep Warm by Stepping Lively.

"You do not find anyone wearing overcoats in Alaska, even in the winter," said Major F. M. M. Beall.

"The principal thing to be careful about is keeping the head, hands and feet warm. In that part of Alaska where I have been the only land transportation is by dog sleds, and to follow them one has to drop into a dog trot beside the sled.

"An ordinary suit is plenty thick enough to keep you warm, and an overcoat is dangerous in that temperature. Trotting alongside a sled wearing an overcoat would make you perspire, and the bitter cold would freeze the perspiration.

"The men there wear a fur cap that covers every part of the head and face except the eyes, and there is only a little peep hole for them. Wool lined mitts are worn on the hands and moccasins, with woolen stockings on the feet.

"Fort Gibbon is 900 miles up the Yukon river and seventy-five miles south of the arctic circle, and the river is frozen up most of the year. In that time dog sleds are used, but when the river opens steamers come up frequently.

"The chief work of the soldiers at Fort Gibbon is to keep the telegraph lines going. Since laying the cable from Seattle the United States government has had all the mining camps connected by telegraph, and it is our work to maintain them.

"Whenever we send any of our men out we always have men experienced in the ways of the country go along. We are careful with our men and none of them get frozen. Another danger that has to be guarded against is breaking through the ice, for the zero weather will freeze a man quickly when he has become wet."—Detroit Free Press.

A CHINAMAN'S HEART.

After the civil war many tales were told of the devotion of the colored people to Southern masters and mistresses who had met with pecuniary losses during the long struggle. The trying days following the San Francisco disaster brought to light many instances of equal devotion on the part of the Chinese.

"Lol Chen," said Mrs. Mason, who was visiting relatives in the East, "has lived with us for six years. The only vacation he has had in all that time was when he left us two years ago. He was absent seven weeks. Three days after the earthquake we found ourselves with a roof over our heads, but with very little money in our purses. Mr. Mason's business was gone, there was no way to get funds from the bank, the Oakland shops refused credit.

"'Loi,' said I, 'you must be very careful with the provisions. We have to pay cash for everything now, and we have only $8. This trouble may last for a long time—it may be months before we'll have any money.'

"'Tha's all light,' returned Loi, groping inside his shirt for a roll of bills. 'Loi got plenty money—two hundled, ten dollar. You takee two hundled; Loi keep ten.'"—Youth's Companion.

A Help in Shopping.

There are few housewives who have not at one time or another made mistakes in purchasing because the sizes of certain articles were forgotten, or because they have been forced to hurried measurements at times when every moment was particularly precious. One of my most convenient helps is a little notebook which eliminates all this strain on memory, says the Housekeeper. In it are entered the sizes of shoes, hosiery, underwear, collars, hats, gloves and so forth, for each member of the family; favorite color of individual members and the requisite quantities of material needed for various articles—in fact, every little help toward shopping which I can think of.

A Complete Education.

A girl's education is most incomplete unless she has learned

To sew.
To cook.
To mend.
To be gentle.
To value time.
To dress neatly.
To keep a secret.
To avoid idleness.
To be self-reliant.
To darn stockings.
To respect old age.
To make good bread.
To keep a house tidy.
To be above gossiping.
To make her home happy.
To control her temper.
To take care of the sick.
To take care of the baby.
To sweep down cobwebs.
To marry a man for his worth.
To read the very best of books.
To take plenty of active exercise.
To be a helpmate to her husband.
To keep clear of trashy literature.
To be light-hearted and fleet-footed.
To be a womanly woman under all circumstances.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE WOMAN IN THE ALCOVE

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

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XXIII.

Later, it was all explained. Mr. Grey, looking like another man, came into the room where I was endeavoring to soothe his startled daughter and devour in secret my own joy. Taking the sweet girl in his arms, he said, with a calm ignoring of my presence, at which I secretly smiled:

"This is the happiest moment of my existence, Helen. I feel as if I had recovered you from the brink of the grave."

"Me? Why, I have never been so ill as that."

"I know; but I have felt as if you were doomed ever since I heard, or thought I heard, in this city, and under no ordinary circumstances, the peculiar cry which haunts our house on the eve of any great misfortune. I shall not apologize for my fears; you know that I have good cause for them, but today, only today, I have heard from the lips of the most arrant knave I have ever known, that this cry sprang from himself with intent to deceive me. He knew my weakness; knew the cry; he was in Darlington Manor when Cecilia died; and, wishing to startle me into dropping something which I held, made use of his ventriloquil powers (he had been a mountebank once, poor wretch!) and with such effect, that I have not been a happy man since, in spite of your daily improvement and continued promise of recovery. But I am happy now, relieved and joyful; and this miserable being—would you like to hear his story? Are you strong enough for anything so tragic. He is a thief and a murderer, but he has feelings, and his life has been a curious one, and strangely interwoven with ours. Do you care to hear about it? He is the man who stole our diamond."

My patient uttered a little cry.

"Oh, tell me," she entreated, excited, but not unhealthfully; while I was in an anguish of curiosity I could with difficulty conceal.

Mr. Grey turned with courtesy toward me and asked if a few family details would bore me. I smiled and assured him to the contrary. At which he settled himself in the chair he liked best and began a tale which I will permit myself to present to you complete and from other points of view than his own.

Some five years before, one of the great diamonds of the world was offered for sale in an eastern market. Mr. Grey, who stopped at no expense in the gratification of his taste in this direction, immediately sent his agent to Egypt to examine this stone. If the agent discovered it to be all that was claimed for it, and if the reach of a wealthy commoner's purse, he was to buy it. Upon inspection, it was found to be all that was claimed, with one exception. In the center of one of the facets was a flaw, but, as this was considered to mark the diamond, and rather add to than detract from its value as a traditional stone with many historical associations, it was finally purchased by Mr. Grey and placed among his treasures in his manor house in Kent. Never a suspicious man, he took delight in exhibiting this acquisition to such of his friends and acquaintances as were likely to feel any interest in it, and it was not an uncommon thing for him to allow it to pass from hand to hand while he pottered over his other treasures and displayed this and that to such as had no eyes for the diamond.

It was after one such occasion that he found, on taking the stone in his hand to replace it in the safe he had had built for it in one of his cabinets, that it did not strike his eye with its usual force and brilliancy, and, on examining it closely, he discovered the absence of the telltale flaw. Struck with dismay, he submitted it to a still more rigid inspection, when he found that what he held was not even a diamond, but a worthless bit of glass, which had been substituted by some cunning knave for his invaluable gem.

For the moment his humiliation almost equaled his sense of loss; he had been so often warned of the danger he ran in letting so priceless an object pass around under all eyes but his own. His wife and friends had prophesied some such loss as this, not once, but many times, and he had always laughed at their fears, saying that he knew his friends, and there was not a scamp amongst them. But now he saw it proved that even the intuition of a man well versed in human nature is not always infallible, and, ashamed of his past laxness and more ashamed yet of the doubts to all his friends, he shut up the false stone with his usual care and buried his loss in his own bosom, till he could sift his impressions and recall with some degree of probability the circumstances under which the change could have been made.

It had not been made that evening. Of this he was positive. The only persons present on this occasion were friends of such standing and repute that suspicion in their regard was simply monstrous. When and to whom, then, had he shown the diamond last? Alas, it had been a long month since he had shown the jewel. Cecilia, his youngest daughter, had died in the interim; therefore his mind had not been on the jewels. A month! time for his precious diamond to have been carried back to the east! Time for it to have been recut! Surely it was lost to him forever, unless he could immediately locate the person who had robbed him of it.

But this promised difficulties. He could not remember just what persons he had entertained on that especial day in his little hall of cabinets, and, when he did succeed in getting a list of them from his butler, he was by no means sure that it included the full number of his guests. His own memory was execrable, and, in short, he had but few facts to offer to the discreet agent sent up from Scotland Yard one morning to hear his complaint and act secretly in his interests. He could give him carte blance to carry on his inquiries in the diamond market, but little else. And while this seemed to satisfy the agent, it did not lead to any gratifying result to himself, and he had thoroughly made up his mind to swallow his loss and say nothing about it, when one day a cousin of his, living in great style in an adjoining county, informed him in some mysterious way he had lost from his collection of arms a unique and highly-prized stiletto of Italian workmanship.

Startled by this coincidence, Mr. Grey ventured upon a question or two, which led to his cousin's confiding to him the fact that this article had disappeared after a large supper given by him to a number of friends and gentlemen from London. This piece of knowledge, still further coinciding with his own experience, caused Mr. Grey to ask for a list of his guests, in the hope of finding among them one who had been in his own house.

His cousin, quite unsuspicious of the motives underlying this request, hastened to write out this list, and together they pored over the names, crossing out such as were absolutely above suspicion. When they had reached the end of the list, but two names remained uncrossed. One was that of a rattle-pated youth who had come in the wake of a highly reputed connection of theirs, and the other that of an American tourist who gave all the evidences of great wealth and had presented letters to leading men in London which had insured him attentions not usually accorded to foreigners. This man's name was Fairbrother, and the moment Mr. Grey heard it, he recalled the fact that an American with a peculiar name, but with a reputation for wealth, had been among his guests on the suspected evening.

Hiding the effect produced upon him by this discovery, he placed his finger on this name and begged his cousin to look up its owner's antecedents and present reputation in America; but, not content with this, he sent his own agent over to New York—whither, as he soon learned, this gentleman had returned. The result was an apparent vindication of the suspected American. He was found to be a well-known citizen of the great metropolis, moving in the highest circles and with a reputation for wealth won by an extraordinary business instinct.

To be sure, he had not always enjoyed these distinctions. Like many another self-made man, he had risen from a menial position in a Western mining camp, to be the owner of a mine himself, and so up through the various graduations of a successful life to a position among the foremost business men of New York. In all these changes he had maintained a name for honest, if not generous, dealing. He lived in great style, had married and was known to have but one extravagant fancy. This was for the unique and curious in art—a taste which, if report spoke true, cost him many thousands each year.

This last was the only clause in the report which pointed in any way toward this man being the possible abstractor of the Great Mogul, as Mr. Grey's famous diamond was called, and the latter was too just a man and too much of a fancier in this line himself to let a fact of this kind weigh against the favorable nature of the rest. So he recalled his agent, double locked his cabinets and continued to confine his display of valuables to articles which did not suggest jewels. Thus three years passed, when one day he heard mention made of a wonderful diamond which had been seen in New York. From its description he gathered that it must be the one surreptitiously abstracted from his cabinet, and when, after some careful inquiries, he learned that the name of its possessor was Fairbrother, he awoke to his old suspicions and determined to probe this matter to the bottom. But secretly. He still had too much consideration to attack a man in high position without full proof.

Knowing of no one he could trust with so delicate an inquiry as this had now become, he decided to undertake it himself, and for this purpose embraced the first opportunity to cross the water. He took his daughter with him because he had resolved never to let his one remaining child out of his sight. But she knew nothing of his plans or season for travel. No one did. Indeed, only his lawyer and the police were aware of the loss of his diamond.

His first surprise on landing was to learn that Mr. Fairbrother, of whose marriage he had heard, had quarreled with his wife and that, in the separation which had occurred, the diamond had fallen to her share and was consequently in her possession at the present moment.

This changed matters, and Mr. Grey's only thought now was to surprise her with the diamond on her person and by one glance assure himself that it was indeed the Great Mogul. Since Mrs. Fairbrother was reported to be a beautiful woman and a great society belle, he saw no reason why he should not meet her publicly, and that very soon. He therefore accepted invitations and attended theatres and balls, though his daughter had suffered from her voyage and was not able to accompany him. But alas! he soon learned that Mrs. Fairbrother was never seen with her diamond and, one evening after an introduction at the opera, that she never talked about it. So there he was, balked on the very threshold of his enterprise, and, recognizing the fact, was preparing to take his now seriously ailing daughter south, when he received an invitation to a ball of such a select character that he decided to remain for it, in the hope that Mrs. Fairbrother would be tempted to put on all her splendor for so magnificent a function and thus gratify him with a sight of his own diamond.

During the days that intervened he saw her several times and very soon decided that, in spite of her reticence in regard to this gem, she was not sufficiently in her husband's confidence to know the secret of its real ownership. This encouraged him to attempt piquing her into wearing the diamond on this occasion. He talked of precious stones and finally of his own, declaring that he had a connoisseur's eye for a fine diamond, but had seen none as yet in America to compete with a specimen or two he had in his own cabinets. Her eye flashed at this and though she said nothing, he felt sure that her presence at Mr. Ramsdell's house would be enlivened by her great jewel.

So much for Mr. Grey's attitude in this matter up to the night of the ball. It is interesting enough, but that of Abner Fairbrother is more interesting still and much more serious.

His was indeed the hand which had abstracted the diamond from Mr. Gray's collection. Under ordinary conditions he was an honest man. He prized his good name and would not willingly risk it, but he had little real conscience, and once his passions were aroused nothing short of the object desired would content him. At once forceful and subtle, he had at his command infinite resources which his wandering and eventful life had heightened almost to the point of genius. He saw this stone, and at once felt an inordinate desire to possess it. He had coveted other men's treasures before, but not as he coveted this. What had been longing in other cases was mania in this. There was a woman in America whom he loved. She was beautiful and she was splendor-loving. To see her with this glory on her breast would be worth almost any risk which his imagination could picture at the moment. Before the diamond had left his hand he had made up his mind to have it for his own. He knew that it could not be bought, so he set about obtaining it by an act he did not hesitate to acknowledge to himself as criminal. But he did not act without precautions. Having a keen eye and a proper sense of size and color, he carried away from his first view of it a true image of the stone, and when he was next admitted to Mr. Grey's cabinet room he had provided the means for deceiving the owner whose character he had sounded.

He might have failed in his daring attempt if he had not been favored by a circumstance no one could have foreseen. A daughter of the house, Cecilia by name, lay critically ill at the time, and Mr. Grey's attention was more or less distracted. Still the probabilities are that he would have noticed something amiss with the stone when he came to restore it to its place, if, just as he took it in his hand, there had not risen in the air outside a weird and wailing cry which at once seized upon the imagination of the dozen gentlemen present, and so nearly prostrated their host that he thrust the box he held unopened into the safe and fell upon his knees, a totally unnerved man, crying:

"The banshee! the banshee! My daughter will die!"

Another hand than his locked the safe and dropped the key into the distracted father's pocket.

Thus a superhuman daring conjoined with a special intervention of fate had made the enterprise a successful one; and Fairbrother, believing more than ever in his star, carried this invaluable jewel back with him to New York. The stiletto—well, the taking of that was a folly, for which he had never ceased to blush. He had not stolen it; he would not steal so inconsiderable an object. He had merely put it in his pocket when he saw it forgotten, passed over, given to him, as it were. That the risk, contrary to that involved in the taking of the diamond, was far in excess of the gratification obtained, he realized almost immediately, but, having made the break, and acquired the curio, he spared himself all further thought of the consequences, and presently resumed his old life in New York, none the worse to all appearances, for these escapades from virtue and his usual course of fair and open dealing.

But he was soon the worse from jealousy of the wife which his new possession had possibly won for him. She had answered all his expectations as mistress of his home and the exponent of his wealth; and for a year, nay, for two, he had been perfectly happy. Indeed, he had been more than that; he had been triumphant, especially on that memorable evening when, after a cautious delay of months, he had dared to pin that unapproachable sparkler to her breast and present her thus bedecked to the smart set—her whom his talents, and especially his far-reaching business talents, had made his own.

Recalling the old days of barter and sale across the pine counter in Colorado, he felt that his star rode high, and for a time was satisfied with his wife's magnificence and the prestige she gave his establishment. But pride is not all, even to a man of his daring ambition. Gradually he began to realize, first, that she was indifferent to him, next, that she despised him, and, lastly, that she hated him. She had dozens at her feet, any of whom was more agreeable to her than her own husband; and, though he could not put his finger on any definite fault, he soon wearied of a beauty that only glowed for others, and made up his mind to part with her rather than let his heart be eaten out by unappeasable longing for what his own good sense told him would never be his.

Not being naturally generous, he was satisfied with a separation, and, finding it impossible to think of her as other than extravagantly fed, waited on and clothed, he allowed her a good share of his fortune with the one proviso, that she should not disgrace him. But the diamond she stole, or rather carried off in her naturally high-handed manner with the rest of her jewels. He had never given it to her. She knew the value he set on it, but not how he came by it, and would have worn it quite freely if he had not very soon given her to understand that the pleasure of doing so ceased when she left his house. As she could not be seen with it without occasioning public remark, she was forced, though much against her will, to heed his wishes, and enjoy its brilliancy in private. But once, when he was out of town, she dared to appear with this fortune on her breast, and again while on a visit west—and her husband heard of it.

Mr. Fairbrother had had the jewel set to suit him, not in Florence, as Sears had said, but by a skillful workman he had picked up in great poverty in a remote corner of Williamsburg. Always in dread of some complication, he had provided himself with a second facsimile in paste, this time of an astonishing brightness, and this facsimile he had had set precisely like the true stone. Then he gave the workman a thousand dollars and sent him back to Switzerland. This imitation in paste he showed nobody, but he kept it always in his pocket; why, he hardly knew. Meantime, he had one confidant, not of his crime, but of his sentiments toward his wife, and the determination he had secretly made to proceed to extremities if she continued to disobey him.

This was a man of his own age or older, who had known him in his early days, and had followed all his fortunes. He had been the master of Fairbrother then, but he was his servant now, and as devoted to his interests as if they were his own—which, in a way, they were. For eighteen years he had stood at the latter's right hand, satisfied to look no further, but, for the last three, his glances had strayed a foot or two beyond his master, and taken in his master's wife.

The feelings which this man had for Mrs. Fairbrother were peculiar. She was a mere adjunct to her great lord, but she was a very gorgeous one, and, while he could not imagine himself doing anything to thwart him whose bread he ate, and to whose rise he had himself contributed, yet if he could remain true to him without injuring her, he would account himself happy. The day came when he had to decide between them, and, against all chances, against his own preconceived notion of what he would do under these circumstances, he chose to consider her.

This day came when, in the midst of growing complacency and an intense interest in some new scheme which demanded all his powers, Abner Fairbrother learned from the papers that Mr. Grey, of English parliamentary fame, had arrived in New York on an indefinite visit. As no cause was assigned for the visit beyond a natural desire on the part of this eminent statesman to see this great country, Mr. Fairbrother's fears reached a sudden climax, and he saw himself ruined and forever disgraced if the diamond now so unhappily out of his hands should fall under the eyes of its owner, whose seeming quiet under its loss had not for a moment deceived him. Waiting only long enough to make sure that the distinguished foreigner was likely to accept social attentions, and so in all probability would be brought in contact with Mrs. Fairbrother, he sent her by his devoted servant a peremptory message, in which he demanded back his diamond; and, upon here refusing to heed this, followed it up by another, in which he expressly stated that if she took it out of the safe deposit in which he had been told she was wise enough to keep it, or wore it so much as once during the next three months, she would pay for her presumption with her life.

This was no idle threat, though she chose to regard it as such, laughing in the old servant's face and declaring that she would run the risk if the notion seized her. But the notion did not seem to seize her at once, and her husband was beginning to take heart, when he heard of the great ball about to be given by the Ramsdells, and realized that if she were going to be tempted to wear the diamond at all, it would be at this brilliant function given in honor of the one man he had most cause to fear in the whole world.

Sears, seeing the emotion he was under, watched him closely. They had both been on the point of starting for New Mexico to visit a mine in which Mr. Fairbrother was interested, and he waited with inconceivable anxiety to see if his master would change his plans. It was while he was in this condition of mind that he was seen to shake his fist at Mrs. Fairbrother's passing figure, a menace naturally interpreted as directed against her, but which, if we know the man, was rather the expression of his anger against the husband who could rebuke and threaten so beautiful a creature. Meanwhile, Mr. Fairbrother's preparations went on and, three weeks before the ball, they started. Mr. Fairbrother had business in Chicago and business in Denver. It was two weeks and more before he reached La Junta. Sears counted the days. At La Junta they had a long conversation; or rather Mr. Fairbrother talked and Sears listened. The sum of what he said was this: He had made up his mind to have back his diamond. He was going to New York to get it. He was going alone, and as he wished no one to know that he had gone or that his plans had been in any way interrupted, the other was to continue on to El Moro, and, passing himself off as Fairbrother, hire a room at the hotel and shut himself up in it for ten days on any plea his ingenuity might suggest. If at the end of that time Fairbrother should rejoin him, well and good. They would go on together to Santa Fe. But if he any reason the former should delay his return, then Sears was to exercise his own judgment as to the length of time he should retain his borrowed personality; also as to the advisability of pushing on to the mine and entering on the work there, as had been planned between them.

Sears knew what all this meant. He understood what was in his master's mind, as well as if he had been taken into his full confidence, and openly accepted his part of the business with seeming alacrity, even to the point of supplying Fairbrother with suitable references as to the ability of one James Wellgood to fill a waiter's place at fashionable functions. It was not the first he had given him. Seventeen years before he had written the same, minus the last phrase. That was when he was the master and Fairbrother the man. But he did not mean to play the part laid out for him, for all his apparent acquiescence. He began by following the other's instructions. He exchanged clothes with him and other necessaries, and took the train for La Junta at or near the time that Fairbrother started east. But once at El Moro—once registered there as Abner Fairbrother from New York—he took a different course from the one laid out for him—a course which finally brought him into his master's wake and landed him at the same hour in New York.

This is what he did. Instead of shutting himself up in his room he expressed an immediate desire to visit some neighboring mines, and, procuring a good horse, started off at the first available moment. He rode north, lost himself in the mountains, and wandered till he found a guide intelligent enough to lend himself to his plans. To this guide he confided his horse for the few days he intended to be gone, paying him well and promising him additional money if, during his absence, he succeeded in circulating the report that he, Abner Fairbrother, had gone deep into the mountains, bound for such and such a camp.

Having thus provided an alibi, not only for himself, but for his master, too, in case he should need it, he took the direct road to the nearest railway station, and started on his long ride east. He did not expect to overtake the man he had been personating, but fortune was kinder than is usual in such cases, and, owing to a delay caused by some accident to a freight train, he arrived in Chicago within a couple of hours of Mr. Fairbrother, and started out of that city on the same train. But not on the same car. Sears had caught a glimpse of Fairbrother on the platform, and was careful to keep out of his sight. This was easy enough. He bought a compartment in the sleeper and stayed in it till they arrived at the Grand Central station. Then he hastened out and, fortune favoring him with another glimpse of the man in whose movements he was so interested, followed him into the streets.

Fairbrother had shaved off his beard before leaving El Moro. Sears had shaved his off on the train. Both were changed, the former the more, owing to a peculiarity of his mouth which up till now he had always thought best to cover. Sears, therefore, walked behind him without fear, and was almost at his heels when this owner of one of New York's most notable mansions, entered, with a spruce air, the doors of a prominent caterer.

Understanding the plot now, and, having everything to fear for his mistress, he walked the streets for some hours in a state of great indecision. Then he went up to her apartment. But he had no sooner come within sight of it than a sense of disloyalty struck him and he slunk away, only to come sidling back when it was too late and she had started for the ball.

Trembling with apprehension, but still strangely divided in his impulses, wishing to serve master and mistress both, without disloyalty to the one or injury to the other, he hesitated and argued with himself, till his fears for the latter drove him to Mr. Ramsdell's house.

The night was a stormy one. The heaviest snow of the season was falling with a high gale blowing down the Sound. As he approached the house, which, as we know, is one of the modern ones in the Riverside district, he felt his heart fail him. But as he came nearer and got the full effect of glancing lights, seductive music, and the cheery bustle of crowding carriages, he saw in his mind's eye such a picture of his beautiful mistress, threatened, unknown to herself, in a quarter she little realized, that he lost all sense of what had hitherto deterred him

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Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

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LAME BACK.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, occasional headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, poor digestion, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

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EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

session he counted, was gone from his wife's breast.

It was a horrible moment. Voices could be heard approaching the alcove—laughing voices that in an instant would take on the note of horror. And the music—ah! how low it had sunk, as if to give place to the dying murmur he now heard issuing from her lips. But he was a man of iron. Thrusting the stiletto into the first place that offered, he drew the curtain over the staring windows, then slid out with his tray, calm, speckless and attentive as ever, dead to thought, dead to feeling, but aware, quite aware in the secret depths of his being that something besides his wife had been killed that night, and that sleep and peace of mind and all pleasure in the past were gone forever.

It was not he I saw enter the alcove and come out with news of the crime. He left this role to one whose antecedents could better bear investigation. His part was to play, with just the proper display of horror and curiosity, the ordinary menial brought face to face with a crime in high life. He could do this. He could even sustain his share in the gossip, and for this purpose kept near the other waiters. The absence of the diamond was all that troubled him. That brought him at times to the point of vertigo. Had Mr. Grey recognized and claimed it If so, he, Abner Fairbrother, must remain James Wellgood, the waiter, indefinitely. This would require more belief in his star than ever he had had yet. But as the moments passed, and no contradiction was given to the universally received impression that the same hand which had struck the blow had taken the diamond, even this cause of anxiety left his breast and he faced people with more and more courage till the moment when he suddenly heard that the diamond had been found in the possession of a man perfectly strange to him, and saw the inspector pass it over into the hands of Mr. Grey.

Instantly he realized that the crisis of his fate was on him. If Mr. Grey were given time to identify this stone, he, Abner Fairbrother, was lost and the diamond as well. Could he prevent this? There was but one way, and that way he took. Making use of his ventriloquial powers—he had spent a year on the public stage in those early days, playing just such tricks as these—he raised the one cry which he knew would startle Mr. Grey more than any other in the world, and when the diamond fell from his hand, as he knew it would, he rushed forward and, in the act of picking it up, made that exchange which not only baffled the suspicions of the statesman, but restored to him the diamond, for whose possession he was now ready to barter half his remaining days.

Meanwhile Mr. Grey had had his own anxieties. During this whole long evening, he had been sustained by the conviction that the diamond of which he had caught but one passing glimpse was the Great Mogul of his once famous collection. So sure was he of this, that at one moment he found himself tempted to enter the alcove, demand a closer sight of the diamond and settle the question then and there. He even went so far as to take in his hands two cups of coffee which should serve as his excuse for this intrusion, but his naturally chivalrous instincts again intervened, and he set the cups down again—this I did not see—and turned his steps toward the library with the intention of writing her a note instead. But though he found paper and pen to hand, he could find no words for so daring a request, and he came back into the hall, only to hear that the woman he had contemplated addressing had just been murdered and her great jewel stolen.

The shock was too much, and as there was no leaving the house then, he retreated again to the library where he devoured his anxieties in silence till hope revived again at sight of the diamond in the inspector's hand, only to vanish under the machinations of one he did not even recognize when he took the false jewel from his hand.

The American had outwitted the Englishman and the triumph of evil was complete.

Or so it seemed. But if the Englishman is slow, he is sure. Thrown off the track for the time being, Mr. Grey had only to see a picture of the stiletto in the papers to feel again that, despite all appearances, Fairbrother was really not only at the bottom of the thefts from which his cousin and himself had suffered, but of this frightful murder as well. He made no open move—he was a stranger in a strange land and much disturbed, besides, by his fears for his daughter—but he started a secret inquiry through his old valet, whom he ran across in the street, and whose peculiar adaptability for this kind of work he well knew.

The aim of these inquiries was to determine if the person, whom two physicians and three assistants were endeavoring to nurse back to health on the top of a wild plateau in a remote district of New Mexico, was the man he had once entertained at his own board in England, and the adventures thus incurred would make a story in itself. But the result seemed to justify them. Word came after innumerable delays, very trying to Mr. Grey, that he was not the same, though he bore the name of Fairbrother, and was considered by every one around there to be Fairbrother. Mr. Grey, ignorant of the relations between the millionaire master and his man, which sometimes led to the latter's personifying the former, was confident of his own mistake and bitterly ashamed of his own suspicions.

But a second message set him right. A deception was being practiced down in New Mexico, and this was how his spy had found it out. Certain letters which went into the sick tent were sent away again, and always to one address. He had learned the address. It was that of James Wellgood, C——, Maine. If Mr. Grey would look up this Wellgood he would doubtless learn something of the man he was so interested in.

This gave Mr. Grey personally something to do, for he would trust no second party with a message involving the honor of a possibly innocent man. As the place was accessible by railroad and his duty clear, he took the journey involved and succeeded in getting a glimpse in the manner we know of the man James Wellgood. This time he recognized Fairbrother and, satisfied from the circumstances of the moment that he would be making no mistake in accusing him of having taken the Great Mogul, he intercepted him in his flight, as you have already read, and demanded the immediate return of his great diamond.

And Fairbrother? We shall have to go back a little to bring his history up to this critical instant.

When he realized the trend of public opinion; when he saw a perfectly innocent man committed to the Tombs for his crime, he was first astonished and then amused at what he continued to regard as the triumph of his star. But he did not start for El Moro, wise as he felt it would be to do so. Something of the fascination usual with criminals kept him near the scene of his crime—that, and an anxiety to see how Sears would conduct himself in the southwest. That Sears had followed him to New York, knew his crime, and was the strongest witness against him, was as far from his thoughts as that he owed him the warning which had all but balked him of his revenge. When therefore he read in the papers that "Abner Fairbrother" had been found sick in his camp at Santa Fe, he felt that nothing now stood in the way of his entering on the plans he had framed for ultimate escape. On his departure from El Moro he had taken the precaution of giving Sears the name of a certain small town on the coast of Maine where his mail was to be sent in case of a great emergency. He had chosen this town for two reasons. First, because he knew all about it, having had a young man from there in his employ; secondly, because of its neighborhood to the inlet, where an old launch of his had been docked for the winter. Always astute, always precautionary, he had given orders to have this launch floated and provisioned, so that now he had only to send word to the captain, to have at his command the best possible means of escape.

Meanwhile, he must make good his position in C——. He did it in the way we know. Satisfied that the only danger he need fear was the discovery of the fraud practiced in New Mexico, he had confidence enough in Sears, even in his present disabled stae, to take his time and make himself solid with the people of C——, while waiting for the ice to disappear from the harbor. This accomplished and cruising made possible, he took a flying trip to New York to secure such papers and valuables as he wished to carry out of the country with him. They were in safe deposit, but that safe deposit was in his strong room in the basement of his house in Eighty-sixth street (a room which you will remember in connection with Sweetwater's adventure). To enter his own door with his own latch-key, in the security and darkness of a stormy night, seemed to this self-confident man a matter of no great risk. Nor did he find it so. He reached his strong room, procured his securities and was leaving the house, without having suffered an alarm, when some instinct of self-preservation suggested to him the advisability of arming himself with a pistol. His own was in Maine, but he remembered where Sears kept his; he had seen it often enough in that old trunk he had brought with him from the Sierras. He accordingly went up stairs to the steward's room, found the pistol and became from that instant invincible. But in restoring the articles he had pulled out he came across a photograph of his wife and lost himself over it and went mad, as we have heard the detective tell. That later, he should succeed in trapping this detective and should leave the house without a qualm as to his fate shows what sort of man he was in moments of extreme danger. I doubt, from what I have heard of him since, if he ever gave two thoughts to the man after he had sprung the double lock on him; which, considering his extreme ignorance of who his victim was or what relation he bore to his own fate, was certainly remarkable.

Back again in C——, he made his final preparations for departure. He had already communicated with the captain of the launch, who may or may not have known his passenger's real name. He says that he supposed him to be some agent of Mr. Fairbrother's; that among the first orders he received from that gentleman was one to the effect that he was to follow the instructions of one Wellgood as if they came from himself; that he had done so, and not till he had Mr. Fairbrother on board had he known whom he was expected to carry into other waters. However, there are many who do not believe the captain. Fairbrother had a genius for rousing devotion in the men who worked for him, and probably this man was another Sears.

To leave speculation, all was in train, then, and freedom but a quarter of a mile away, when the boat he was in was stopped by another and he heard Mr. Grey's voice demanding the jewel.

The shock was severe and he had need of all the nerve which had hitherto made his career so prosperous, to sustain the encounter with the calmness which alone could carry off the situation. Declaring that the diamond was in New York, he promised to restore it if the other would make the sacrifice worth while by continuing to preserve his hitherto admirable silence concerning him. Mr. Grey responded by granting him just twenty-four hours; and when Fairbrother said the time was not long enough and allowed his hand to steal ominously to his breast, he repeated still more decisively, "Twenty-four hours."

The ex-miner honored bravery. Withdrawing his hand from his breast, he brought out a notebook instead of a pistol and, in a tone fully as determined, replied: "The diamond is in a place inaccessible to any one but myself. If you will put your name to a promise not to betray me for the thirty-six hours I ask, I will sign one to restore you the diamond before one-thirty o'clock on Friday."

"I will," said Mr. Grey.

So the promises were written and duly exchanged. Mr. Grey returned to New York and Fairbrother boarded his launch.

The diamond really was in New York, and to him it seemed more politic to use it as a means of securing Mr. Grey's permanent silence than to fly the country, leaving a man behind him who knew his secret and could precipitate his doom with a word. He would, therefore, go to New York, play his last great card and, if he lost, be no worse off than he was now. He did not mean to lose.

But he had not calculated on any inherent weakness in himself—had not calculated on Providence. A dish tumbled and with it fell into chaos the fair structure of his dreams. With the cry of "Grizel! Grizel!" he gave up his secret, his hopes and his life. There was no retrieval possible after that. The star of Abner Fairbrother had set.

Mr. Grey and his daughter learned very soon of my relations to Mr. Durand, but through the precautions of the inspector and my own powers of self-control, no suspicion has ever crossed their minds of the part I once played in the matter of the stiletto.

This was amply proved by the invitation Mr. Durand and I have just received to spend our honeymoon at Darlington Manor.

THE END.

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NAMING THE BABY.

Some Undertake It When Their Minds Are Absent.

Considering the absurd, and sometimes repulsive names bestowed upon helpless infants, it is astonishing that some society or other has not taken up the matter.

It is true that young parents, when blessed by the stork, seem to lose their wits. Either their poetic strain gets the better of them and they choose Algernon, Reginald, Apollo or, in an avaricious mood, they seize upon the names of two rich and childless uncles, the result being, perhaps, Dube-Dogberry-Ditcherly.

Now, there may be discretion even in naming an infant—there are many proofs of it, all told, but not among people who have written books on the subject. One self-appointed authority has suggested Gillibrand as a name for a boy, explaining that it means "warring sword." The sword suggested, one feels, would be nothing so "warring" as the other boys at school, who would have the time of their lives with any boy brave enough to answer to such a name.

The same authority has the temerity to suggest Ilaria, Glycerine, Raveline and Adolinda for girls. Fie, sir, you might as well recommend Malaria.

DOGS AND DRUGS.

The Apothecary Objects to Being a Universal Philanthropist.

"I guess I'll have to open a check stand in here," said a Denver druggist, who has a store downtown, yesterday. "People are forever coming in here and asking us to take care of their bundles, etc. Saturday I counted the things left here, and there were twenty-one. gies, a pair of boots and a guitar. One woman, the other day, wanted me to let her leave her baby here for a while. She was going to shop in one of the big stores, and said he'd be in her way. I refused, and she went out mad. I presume I lost a customer, but I can't help it. I draw the line at babies. And then early in the week a young woman came in here leading a great big Newfoundland dog by a chair.

"'Oh, Mr. Druggist,' she said, with a sweet smile, 'I want to go to the matinee. Won't you let me leave Nero here for a couple of hours? He's an awfully nice dog.'

"'I'm sorry,' I replied, 'but I'm afraid we couldn't afford to have Nero chained in here for two hours.'

"'I always buy my ice cream soda in here,' she said.

"'I know,' I said; 'but the ice cream soda reason is just about over. No, we cannot take care of a dog.'

"She turned away, mad. 'Come on, Nero,' she said, 'let's get out of this dirty old drug store.'

"I guess I'll open a check stand," continued the druggist, "and run a nursery and a dog pound in connection.

Death of a Great Tree.

We have no words in our vocabulary that will fully express our feelings regarding the unnecessary destruction of the grand old live oak tree on Magnolia avenue. What was once one of the most beautiful portions of parkage in our city is now an unsightly blot. Nature cannot in a hundred years restore a beauty that was destroyed in a few hours, and the trees beyond will for many years continue to stretch out their long, bare and unsightly arms in mute protest against the wanton destruction which revealed their nakedness and unsightliness. It was the finest tree on Magnolia avenue, and in full health and vigor, without a dead branch or root, and bade well for a long life, while its adjoining neighbors do not. For ages the birds had homed in its branches and voiced their thankfulness to God for such a blessing. Will not someone organize a society in our city for the protection of our trees? One by one they are falling before the spoiler, who, instead of the shotgun, uses the axe.—Dayton (Hallifax) Journal.

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STEM SET

The Sunday School.

A PLEA THAT PREVAILED.

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 3 is, "Abraham Pleading for Sodom." Gen. 18:16-33.

COMPILED BY WM. T. ELLIS.

Nearly two thousand years before Christ, so an ancient story runs, a Chinese emperor, in a time of terrible famine in his country, was told by his astronomers that he could appease the wrath of heaven only by human blood. Sacrificing what were the marks of greatest honor to one of his race—his venerable hair and beard, and paring his nails—barefooted, in the posture of a criminal, with ashes sprinkled over his body, he pleaded with the Diety to spare his subjects, or to let him bear alone the consequences of the divine anger. In another land, at this very time, a leader was pleading his God to save a doomed people. So it is with any great soul who sees destruction sweeping down upon or threatening a people who, while they may richly deserve the consequences of their sin, yet dream not of the approaching fate. Pity for those in need and a quick and generous sympathy is the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.

An Angel Visitation.

The scene with which this chapter opens is one familiar to the observer of nomad life in the east. During the scorching heat and glaring light of noon, when the birds seek the densest foliage and the animals lie panting in the thicket, Abraham sits in his tent door. Suddenly he is aroused to alertness by the apparition of three strangers. With the courtesy of an Oriental he supplies his three visitors with all the comforts which he can command, and himself serves them while they sit and eat. At length the angelic visitors, refreshed, set forth upon their journey once again, and Abraham accompanies them on their way. They were bound for Sodom, and when, as tradition says, they arrived at a ravine from whence they could catch a glimpse of the hills around the Dead sea, the Lord revealed to Abraham the intended destruction of the Cities of the Plain as a punishment for their grievous sins. To this man, "the friend of God," His secret counsels were made known, because Abraham was hereafter to become the founder of a great race, and thus he would be able to hand down to those who should be dwellers in the land the hidden cause of the desolation of that spot and to utter a warning against the sins which had been thus heavily rebuked.

What overpowering revelation had been made known to Abraham, he, with reverential boldness, began to plead for the guilty cities. The earnestness with which Abraham intercedes for the Cities of the Plain reveals a new side of his character. One could well understand a strong desire in his part that Lot should be rescued, and no doubt the preservation of Lot was one of his strongest motives in thus interceding, though his name is never mentioned; plainly Abraham had more than the safety of his nephew in view, and pleaded that the city might be spared, not that the righteous might be delivered out of its ruin. He pleads for the people he has rescued from captivity as he had fought for them, with generosity, boldness and perseverance. This incident in Abraham's life the great mystery of prayer has some plain unfoldings.

Man's Impotence—God's Omnipotence.

The great covenant which God made with Abraham was conditioned by the moral conduct of the race. There was no favoritism in God's dealings. Abraham was to remember that the blessing was dependent on the uprightness of the recipient, and was not destined for him and his posterity irrespective of moral fitness.

Abraham might not have needed the lesson himself, but in after years no truth was more disregarded and no error wrought more disastrous effects than the belief that the mere fact of being Abraham's children secured God's favor forever. In the destruction of Sodom God showed that He regarded not one family only, but all the tribes of earth. Though Abraham felt his impotence in the presence of God yet he dares to make his appeal, to utter his expostulation. Thus he speaks: "Wilt thou also destroy the righteous with the wicked?" Abraham perseveres in his intercession until he wins from the Lord the concession that, if only ten good men could be found in the city He would save it.

The intercession was offered, the petition granted, and the Lord withdrew from his faithful servant, "left communing with Him," as the record says; Abraham returned to his tent at Mamre, and the two angels went on their way to the Cities of the Plain.

True intercession on the part of man is an acknowledgment of his dependence and his insignificance. Humility is the first requisite of any answer to prayer. Until there is a realization of the measureless distance between the Lord and man there can be no communion between them.

The ruler who is indifferent to the welfare of the least of his subjects dishonors the name he wears. The greatest of earth's sovereigns have been most interested in, and most responsive to the calls and needs of the most obscure or despised or neglected classes or persons in the realm. How much the shall your heavenly Father know "the things ye have need of before ye ask?"

The attitude of reverence is, before all else, essential in those who would worship. The Christ was ever trying to make everyone accept and act upon the fact that their lives, small as they were yet of chief concern in the sight of the Father. Pompous Pharisee, titled governor, learned rabbi, were to discern the emptiness of their attainments, that they might learn their dependence upon Him.

Prayer as a Revealer of Character.

In the chapter following the lesson of to-day, and especially in the prayer of Lot that he might not be driven to the wild mountain district, but might occupy the little town of Zoar which was saved for his sake—we shall find that much light is reflected on this prayer of Abraham's. The difference between Lot and Abraham, as between man and man generally, comes out nowhere more strikingly than in their prayers. Abraham had never prayed for himself with a tithe of the persistent earnestness with which he prays for Sodom—a town which was much indebted to him, but towards which, for more reasons than one, a smaller man would have borne a grudge.

Lot, on the other hand, much indebted to Sodom, identified indeed with it, one of its leading citizens, connected by marriage with its inhabitants, is in no agony about its destruction, and has but one prayer to offer, and that is, that when all his fellow-townsmen are destroyed, he may be comfortably provided for. While the men he has bargained and feasted with, the men he has made money out of and married his daughters to, are in the clutch of an appalling catastrophe, he is so disengaged from regrets and compassion that he can weigh the comparative comfort and advantage of city and rural life. One would have thought better of Lot if he had refused the angelic rescue and stood by those in death whose society he had coveted in life. And it is significant that while the generous, timorous, selfish petition of Lot is heard and answered. It would seem as if sometimes God were hopeless of men, and threw to them in contempt the gifts they crave. An answered prayer is not always a blessing; it is sometimes a doom.

Probably had Lot felt any inclination to pray for his townsmen he would have seen that for him to do so would be unseemly. His long association with the Sodomites had set him on quite a different footing toward God from that occupied by Abraham. A man cannot, on a sudden emergency, lift himself out of the circumstances in which he has been rooted, nor peel off his character as if it were only skin deep. Abraham had been living an unworldly life, in which intercourse with God was a familiar employment. Lot, in his need, could only utter a pitiful, childish petition. Having aimed all his life at the goal of comfort, he could not now wish anything different.

The followers of the critic Heine, who said, in speaking of prayer, "No one but a fool expects an answer," may be many in prosperous times. But when the solid ground trembles beneath their feet and danger is impending, their first impulse is to call upon a power besides the senseless forces, and to expect that this power will hear and save. Deep-rooted in the heart of all humanity is the belief that prayer does avail.

"Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done;
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what He has begun.
If you will keep the incense burning there."

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Say—"Quote me prices on your Split Hickory Vehicles." That's all you need to do. I will send you free my big 1907 Split Hickory Vehicle Book. It is bigger and better this year than ever before, and contains photographs of over 125 Split Hickory vehicles—size photographs of a full line of high-grade Harness. I will quote you direct prices from my factory, which will save you from 25% to 50% on High-Grade Split Hickory Buggies.

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Address me personally, H. C. Phelps, Pres. Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 164 Cincinnati, Ohio

FORGOTTEN COIN IS PUT OUT

Columbian Half Dollar Is Refused, as Its Value Is Not Known.

Since October 10 the treasury department has put into circulation more than $70,000 in half dollars of the Columbian world's fair coinage of 1893. Many are in circulation here in Washington and their quaint design is the cause of innumerable refusals by clerks and cashiers not familiar with the almost forgotten issue.

The cashier in a Fourteenth street lunch room was tendered one of the Columbian halves recently in payment of a 40-cent purchase. This coin happened to be the only one in the purchaser's possession, and as the "value received" was the lunch just finished by the guest and the clerk refused to accept the coin, the former was placed in a rather embarrassing position. No amount of argument could convince the cashier that the coin was valuable. A friend finally came to the purchaser's rescue with the exact amount to pay him out.

Cashier True of the treasury department says that numbers of inquiries are made as to the real worth of these coins. Nearly $2,500,000 were coined in 1893 and a large part of these coins was never put into circulation, but was dumped into the reserve fund. The government some weeks ago began to purchase silver for subsidiary coins, but the price soared and no more silver has been bought. The country was clamoring for subsidiary coins and as there were about 140,000 Columbian half dollars in the reserve fund they were put into circulation.—Washington Post.

FINE HOSPITAL IN EGYPT

Thousands of Natives Treated in an Eye Ambulant Institution.

Egypt can now pride herself on a hospital service the like of which is probably not to be found in the whole world. Some time ago Ernest Cassel gave $300,000 to the Egyptian government to establish ambulant eye hospitals. Dr. Max Callan, of London, was intrusted with the organization of the service and he has accomplished his task.

The ambulant hospital has the appearance of a military camp. A number of tents accommodate the patients and their attendants, the largest serving as an operating room. Camp was pitched for the first time near Manufieh, in the Nile Delta, and Dr. Callan, with his native assistants, treated there the diseases that are caused by the terrible dust raised by the hot wind at the equinox.

At present the hospital, under Dr. Callan's personal supervision, is in the oasis Medina-el-Fayun, where already over 18,000 Egyptians have received medical treatment.

It Pays to Advertise.

"It pays to advertise," said Mark Twain, at an advertisement writers' banquet.

"When I was editing the Virginia City Enterprise, writing copy one day and mining the next, I tried to force this truth home in many ways.

"A superstitious subscriber once wrote and said he had found a spider in his paper. Was this good or bad luck? I replied to him in our 'Answers to Correspondents' column as follows:

"'Old Subscriber—The finding of a spider in your copy of The Enterprise was neither good luck nor bad. The spider was merely looking over our pages to find out what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his door, and lead a free and undisturbed existence forever after.'"

STILL DOING BUSINESS.

Men don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to do;
They've forced the door of the broadest creed to let his majesty through.
There isn't a print of his solemn hoof or a fiery dart from his bow
To be found in earth or air today, for the world has voted so.

But who is it mixing the fatal draught that palsies heart and brain,
And loads the bier of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain?
Who blights the bloom of the land today with the fiery breath of hell,
If the devil isn't and never was? Won't somebody rise and tell?

Who dogs the steps of the toiling saint and digs the pit for his feet?
Who sows the tares in the field of time wherever God sows his wheat?
The devil is voted not to be and, of course, the thing is true,
But who is doing the kind of work the devil alone should do?

We are told he does not go around like a roaring lion now,
But whom shall we hold responsible for the everlasting row
To be heard in home, in church and state, to the earth's remotest bound,
If the devil by a unanimous vote is nowhere to be found?

Won't somebody step to the front forthwith and make his bow and show
How the frauds and crimes of a single day spring up? We want to know.
The devil was fairly voted out and, of course, the devil's gone,
But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

—Baltimore Sun.

Oats

Largest Growers of Oats, Farm and Vegetable Seeds in America

FREE

Our mammoth 148-page Plant and Tool Catalogue is mailed free to all intending buyers, or send 6c. in stamps and receive free samples of new Two Foot Long Oats and other cereals and Big Seed Catalogue Free.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will anybody please inform me how to clean a willow chair that is old and dirty? Also, what to use to stop cracks in a floor, to make it smooth before painting?—C., Lake City, Minn.

I have a mare 7 years old that had a spavin on her leg. The spavin is killed, but the joint is stiff and a little weak. In going down hill she limps. Will somebody please tell me what to do for the leg, and if it can be cured?—S., Oregon.

I desire to get a start of wintergreen in my garden. Can any reader of Farmstead tell me where I can get roots or seeds so as to raise some of the plants?—H., Florence, Neb.

For the Mocking Bird.

E., Mt. Olive, Ill.: You may be feeding your mocking bird improper diet or he is being confined in a too small cage or has lice. For the latter put insect powder under the wings and different parts of the body every other day, for several days. The cage should be kept scrupulously clean. Dust all crevices with the powder. Lice will also infest the walls where the bird hangs.—A., Missoula, Mont.

Axle Grease Kills Trees.

In reply to S., Slaty Fork, W. Va., I would advise him not to put axle grease on trees. It will kill them. I know, for I have tried it.—H., Old Mission, Mich.

The Incubator.

In the issue of December 27 M., Bolar, Va., asked some one to give experience in operating incubators, etc. I will try to tell him as well as I can what he wants to know. His question: "Has it proved a success?" can be given but one answer—it certainly has. I will not give my experience, as that would take too much space, but will give a few suggestions necessary for the amateur who would be successful. First, procure a good incubator. In order to be a good one it must have double walls, a reliable regulator, and, according to my experience, should be heated with water. There is little danger of killing the chickens if hot water is used, while with hot air there is grave danger. The double walls make it easy to keep an even temperature. Be sure you can keep the temperature right, that is at the degree given in your directions if it takes two days to do it, and it sometimes does. Then put the eggs in, not before. Follow the directions carefully, paying especial attention to your lamp, keeping it thoroughly trimmed and cleaned. Anyone can run an incubator successfully if careful. Don't expect the wonderful hatches named in the advertisements. If you get as good results as from the hen you are doing well. Never trim and adjust your lamp in the evening, as that gives you no chance to see that it is all right unless you lose sleep, and a machine that requires attention in the night is a poor one. I raise the chicks with hens if I can get the hens to set, otherwise use the brooder. That requires more care than the incubator.—A., Greencastle, Ind.

Care of the Canary.

Keep cage clean and the bottom covered with clean sand. Bath once a day and, if bird refuses to bathe only in his cage, remove bathing dish after his bath is finished. Feed rape and canary seed, put up by reliable bird dealers. Occasionally throw in a few hemp seed in the bottom of his cage; too much is not good for the bird. If put in with the regular seed diet, the bird will throw out all the other seed, looking for the hemp, of which he is very fond.

Most of the bird seeds put up and kept by grocery stores are poor quality and contain no rape seed at all. They are composed largely of mild mustard seed, millet and poor quality canary and hemp seed. Imported canaries will die within a year with asthma when fed on this kind of seed. Sweet apples and lettuce are also good for the bird. In warm weather he should be given fresh drinking water several times a day. Keep him out of draughts and never be guilty of hanging a bird in the hot sun; in fact, do not put a bird where you would not be comfortable yourself. During cold weather canaries enjoy sleeping in a warm room. If the room has no fire, the bird should be covered. During moulting time (which generally begins in July and lasts three or four months, the bird should be given greater variety of food; hard-boiled eggs mixed with rolled cracker, also little cold potato. The bird seems to go rapidly through the moulting stage when well fed. Always keep cuttle bone in the cage.—M., Missoula, Mont.

New Source for Fence Posts.

An experiment in the preservative treatment of dead lodgepole pine for fence posts, just completed by the forest service, on the Henrys Lake Forest reserve in Idaho, has given results of economic value both to the people of the community and to the forest service. It has demonstrated that fire-killed lodgepole pine is well adapted to treatment with creosote oil by an exceedingly simple process.

The demand for durable posts by ranchmen in the vicinity of Hesrys Lake has hitherto been met by the use of red cedar, but the supply of this species is now completely exhausted. The only native trees at present available for posts are lodgepole pine, aspen, fir and Douglas fir. Though durability varies with the soundness and dryness of the posts when placed in the ground and with the character of the soil with which they come into contact, in general, aspen posts last from six to ten years, fir posts from five to seven years, and pine posts only from three to four years.

Lodgepole pine without preservative treatment is thus too short-lived to make desirable posts or poles. The object of treating it was suggested by the requirements of forest management on the Henrys Lake reserve. Large bodies of dead lodgepole pine, both standing and down—the legacy of severe fires in 1902—are a serious handicap to the forest there. This timber must be got rid of to make room for young growth if the future forest is to be well stocked.

Properly treated lodgepole pine should last twenty years, which equals the life of the former favorite, red cedar. By treating the pine, and thus making it serviceable for posts, the forest service has found a way of removing the encumbering timber at a good price and supplying consumers with valuable posts at a reasonable figure. Since the success of preservative treatment has been demonstrated the value of the wood has risen from 25 cents to approximately 40 cents per cord.

The treatment was given in a galvanized-iron tank fitted with steam coils, in which from 40 to 50 posts stripped of bark were placed upright. Enough creosote was then run into the tank to submerge the butts for about 2¾ feet, heated to 200 degrees F., or a little above the boiling point of water at that altitude, and afterwards allowed to cool.

The large quantity of fire-killed timber on many of the forest reserves, the pressing need for durable wood, the steady rise in its price due to the increasing difficulty of obtaining it, and, finally, the ease with which post timber can be treated, indicate that the preservative treatment of timber is to have an important development throughout the West. This, besides meeting the demands of the people and reducing the drain upon the forest, will lead to the improvement of conditions on the reserves and insure better crops hereafter.

It is the intention of the forest service to establish experimental treating plants where there are bodies of dead timber on the reserves and a demand for durable wood can not otherwise be met. Experimental work will be conducted with zinc chlorid and other processes as the needs of the different regions and the thorough testing of each process may require.

As a result of the post experiment, it is understood that a company will take up the treatment of dead lodgepole pine on a commercial scale in the spring. They are satisfied that the simplicity and economy of the open-tank process introduced by the forest service will enable them, with certain modifications of apparatus, to treat and sell not only fence posts, but telephone poles and posts used for irrigation works. They count upon a local market already in good part developed by the confidence which the fence-post experiment has inspired.

NO MISTAKE HERE

Discovery of a Proof-Reader.

Even a proof-reader may make mistakes unless careful reading is maintained all the time.

It makes a lot of difference sometimes, just how a thing is read.

This is the tale:

"'No tea and not one drop of coffee,' ordered the doctor—and I rebelled. But alas, with nerves that saw, felt and heard things that were not, rebellion was useless.

"With the greatest reluctance I gave up these lifelong companions, and drank milk, milk—until the very step of the milkman grew hateful.

"My nerves were some better, but breakfast without some warm beverage grew wearisome, and bid fair to be entirely slighted. And with a brain that for nine hours daily must work hard, ever demanding nourishment, the failing appetite was a serious proposition.

"Then in despair, Postum was tried. I had tasted it once and heartily disliked the pale watery compound, but now, literally starving for a hot drink, I read and re-read the directions on the package with the critical eye of the proof-reader, following them out to the letter and lo! the rich brown liquid of the advertisements.

"Not one, but three cups disappeared and since then Postum has been my sole warm beverage, unfailingly refreshing and helpful; both body and nerves testifying to its helpfulness by new strength and vigor." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."
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Hold a Keen Kutter Saw in working position, and see how it fits the hand. Look along the blade—see how thin—how perfectly it is ground and hammered. Bend it so point touches handle, and it will spring back straight and true. Strike it and hear it ring. Try it on a difficult cut—it will work fast and clean. This is but one of the famous

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Try every known test on any Keen Kutter Tool—Saw, Chisel, Bit, Axe, Hammer, Plane, and they will prove themselves true. Try the temper, quality, and hang of the Keen Kutter Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Trowels, Rakes, Manure-hooks, or other Farm and Garden Tools, and they show themselves to be the best.

If not at your dealer's write us.

Tool Book Free.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

Intelligence of Bees.

The construction of geometrically perfect cells is not the only mathematic operation performed by bees accounting to Abraham Netter, who has just read an interesting paper on the subject before the Paris Academy of Science. The Revue Scientifique reports that he brought out the following facts:

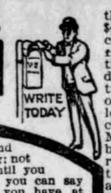
"Not only is the construction of the cells carried on by mathematical rule, but many other operations of the insects also; for instance, the collection of the maximum amount of honey in the minimum time, and the division of the workers among the plants proportionately to the number of plants of the same species. In the hives the number of bees engaged in ventilation is almost rigorously proportional to the daily increase of weight of honey, etc. Facts of this order relate to arithmetical proportions, while those having to do with cell building relate to geometrical rations."

M. Netter is of the opinion, however, in spite of this show of apparent intelligence on the part of the bees, that all their movements, without exception, are of the nature of reflexes; that is, performed without conscious action, just as we close our eyes instinctively when a motion is made toward them.

Water for Sheep.

Sheep require a good deal of water for a complete and happy existence. They have been known to live a long time without any except that furnished by the melting of snow, but those that have done this have not been in a thriving condition, nor have they lived on the minimum amount of food. Water is necessary to carry digested foods to the various parts of the body and to carry off waste matter. It is therefore obvious that no sheep can thrive without it.

MAKES STRONG MEN



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Vitaline Tablets are guaranteed under U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Act, serial No. 3877, to contain absolutely nothing poisonous or injurious—nothing harmful in any way, and are pleasant to take. No damiana, no phosphorous, no strychnine, no injurious stimulants of any kind—nothing of the strong, sickening sort. You have never had anything like Vitaline Tablets, combining their wonderful healing and strengthening powers.

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Send at once $1.00 bottle of Vitaline Tablets, without further expense, absolutely free on trial, and if I get satisfactory results from it I will send you $1.00.
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QUESTION BUREAU?

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with each question. Initials will not do. 2.—Not only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where one can buy anything or sell anything or anything in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. We will not answer any questions on religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Bible interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask questions by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Panama Canal.

The Question Bureau has, within the last few days, received an half dozen queries concerning the Panama canal, though, were they all answered in detail, it would fill two or three columns of The Bee. These requests, in view of the fact that so much has already been printed about the great project, come as a surprise, but we shall endeavor to answer as briefly as possible without great encroachment on the space allotted to the bureau:

As early as 1550 a Portuguese navigator, Pedro Galvao, brought to the attention of the King of Spain a plan to cut a canal through the isthmus of Panama, but for local reasons the project was suppressed, and the death penalty was attached to any attempt to reopen the matter.

A canal at Nicaragua was suggested by Nelson in 1780, and in 1804 Humboldt mapped five routes, one of them between Chargres, near Colon, and Panama. It had determined to begin work when the country was taken from her control in 1821 when the republics of New Granada, Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras tried to interest Louis Philippe in a canal in 1844, but were unsuccessful. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 renewed interest in trans-isthmian commerce, and six years later the railroad between Chargres and Panama was built. Between 1850 and 1875 an American commission examined the routes proposed and declared in favor of a canal through Nicaragua. The investigation was renewed with greater care upon the suggestion of the International Congress of Geographical Sciences which met in Paris in 1875. But in the end of 1876 to the spring of 1879 a French commission made careful surveys in the isthmus. Acting upon these in 1879 an international congress, meeting in Paris and convened by Ferdinand de Lesseps, decided that the best route for a canal was from the Bay of Limon to the Gulf of Panama, and that the canal should be a tide-water canal. Almost a year before the meeting of that congress Bonaparte Wyse, head of the French commission, had received from Colombia permission to build the canal. The commission he had immediately conferred to de Lesseps, who at the second attempt managed to float the first Panama company. The expense was great, and it was necessary to issue loan after loan until, in 1888, the French public refused to buy anywhere near the total amount of stock offered. February 4, 1889, the company was declared insolvent and a receiver was appointed. A commission, which was sent to the isthmus in 1890, reported that a canal with locks could be finished in eight years at an expense of $180,000,000. There had been errors of mismanagement even before the dissolution of the company, and June 1891, an investigation into the affairs of the company was ordered. It lasted seven months, and was followed by another from November, 1892, to June, 1893, and a third from June, 1897, to July, 1898. Bribery, corruption and maladministration were revealed. However, the case was settled in politics and involved so many high places that justice was never done, but apparently great injustice was done to de Lesseps and son, who were convicted in 1893 of misappropriation of funds, sentenced fine and imprisonment. They never punished. After this there were occasional spasmodic attempts to carry on canal work, for the most part they came up to the requirements of related renewals and extensions of time in the Colombian government, but the spirit of French activity on the Panama canal had come, save on a small scale, the Spanish-American war aroused the interest of America in an interoceanic waterway. Going on the results of the commission which had reported in 1876 attention was turned to Nicaragua project, the Panama canal seeming out of the question. A new commission appointed by President McKinley in 1899 also reported in favor of the Nicaragua route, having induced to do so by the prohibitive price first set by the French company on its franchise and property in Panama. But a supplementary report in favor of the Panama canal followed the offer of the French company to sell for $40,000,000, the valuation set by the American commissioners. Both houses of congress had previously shown their inclination to vote for the Nicaragua scheme; and in the latter state particularly its adherents, under the leadership of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the senate committee on canals, seemed pledged to that route. The senate, however, was lead over to the efforts of Senator Hanna, who had become interested in the Panama scheme, it is said, by the efforts of Philippe Bunau Varilla, one of the de Lesseps engineers, and now minister of the republic of Panama to the United States. The house of representatives was brought over by the Spooner promise measure called the Spooner act, which was passed in January, 1903. It authorized the President to carry through the negotiations with Colombia as would secure the digging of the Panama canal, and, if this proved impossible, to treat with Nicaragua and build the canal along the route originally recommended. The route of the French company was first investigated, and the United States accepted the offer of the company to sell out for $40,000,000 on the condition that terms could be made with Colombia. The Hay-Herran treaty was signed by representatives of the two governments after long delay; was sent to the senate for ratification in January, 1903; was successfully opposed by Senator Morgan and his followers through the session of the 57th congress; and was passed upon favorably March 18, in special session, after a debate lasting a fortnight. This treaty arranged for the payment of $10,000,000 for the concessions, a payment of $250,000 per annum beginning in the tenth year after the ratification of the treaty, and in return a lease of the canal for 100 years, with the privilege of continued renewals at the pleasure of the United States. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty had previously been revoked and superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901, so that Great Britain allowed the right of the United States to build and police the canal alone. But this did not remove the objections of the Colombia congress now refused to ratify the treaty which had been signed by its representative in Washington. This obstacle was removed November 3, 1903, by the declaration of the independence of the republic of Panama, which immediately sent one member of its provisional junta to Washington, where, November 18, the Hay-Varilla treaty was signed. This treaty was ratified in Panama December 2, 1903.

Article 2 of the treaty between the United States and republic of Panama, ratified by the United States February 23, 1904, in effect February 26, 1904, provided for the cession, in perpetuity, by Panama, of a strip of territory adjacent to the canal, as follows: The zone of land and land under water of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side of center of the route, to begin in the Caribbean sea, three marine miles from the low-water mark, and extending to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific ocean to a distance of three marine miles from mean low-water mark, with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon, and the harbors adjacent to said cities, which are included within the boundaries of the zone described, shall not be included within the grant.

Not until June 21, 1906, was it decided whether the proposed canal should be a lock or sea-level, the senate at that time deciding in favor of the former. The engineers in charge of the work estimate that the lock canal will cost $140,000,000 and will require eight years to complete, while a sea-level canal, the engineers agreed, would cost not less than $272,000,000, and would require at least twelve and possibly twenty to complete. Following is the authorized detailed description of the canal by the commissioners:

The general type of canal proposed is to form a summit level about 85 feet above the sea, which is to be reached by a flight of locks located at Gotun on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel, with two others at La Boca, on the Pacific side; the locks are all to be in duplicate. The summit level will be formed by the construction of a large dam at Gotun, and a small one at Pedro Miguel. A second lake, with a surface elevation of 55 feet, will be formed on the Pacific side between Pedro Miguel and Panama Bay by the construction of a dam at La Boca, across the mouth of the Rio Grande, and another dam between Sosa Hill and high ground near Corozal. The Colon section is from the Caribbean Sea to the mouth of the Mindi river, where a channel is to be excavated, having a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of 42 feet below mean tide. The Gatun locks are to be built in duplicate—that is there are to be two sets of locks, side by side. The lift will be overcome by a flight of three locks of 28 1-3 feet ordinary lift each, or a flight of two locks of 42½ feet lift each. Neither the details of their construction nor their exact location has yet been definitely fixed.

The area of Gatun dam will be about 110 square miles. It will have a height of about 135 feet above sea level. The width on top is to be 100 feet. Its length will be about 7,700 feet, and the width at the bottom about 2,625 feet. From the Gotun locks to San Pablo, a distance of about 15½ miles, the width of the channel will be at least 1,000 feet. The depth is to be 45 feet. Further up the lake the width of the channel will be decreased, first, to 800 feet for a distance of 3.86 miles, from near San Pablo to Juan Grande; then to 500 feet from Juan Grande to Obispo, a distance of 3.73 miles; then to 300 feet from Obispo to Las Cascades, a distance of 1.55 miles, where will begin the Culebra cut. From Las Cascadas to near Paraiso, known as the Culebra cut section, a distance of 4.7 miles, the width of the canal will be 200 feet. This is the heaviest portion of the work. From near Paraiso, the end of the Culebra cut, to the Pedro Miguel lock, a distance of 1.88 miles, the canal will have a width of 300 feet. The Pedro Miguel lock will have a lift of 30 feet. It will be in duplicate, and will have approach walls constructed at each end. The details of the lock have not yet been determined. From Pedro Miguel lock the channel will have a width of 500 feet for a distance of 1.87 miles. It will then increase to 1,000 or more feet for a distance of 3.61 miles to near Sora Hill, on the shore of Panama Bay, where the Sora locks will be located. From Sora locks to deep water in the Panama Bay, a distance of about four miles, the channel is to have a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of 50 feet below mean tide. The mean rise and fall of the tide is about 15 feet, but it may reach as much as 23 feet.

There are now at work on the canal somewhere near 25,000 men. Dirt that is being excavated at the Culebra cut is being used at Calon for the elevation of the city.

Illiteracy in U. S.

Editor Question Bureau: I desire very much to know what per cent. of the population of the United States is illiterate. Is the average higher in the northern states than in the southern states, or vice versa?—H. V. S., Rising City, Neb.

We have only the census reports of 1900 to enlighten us in this matter. These reports give the total number of illiterates of voting age as 2,326,295. By states they are divided as follows: Alabama, 139,649; Alaska, 10,735; Arizona, 10,533; Arkansas, 62,615; California, 33,508; Colorado, 7,689; Connecticut, 18,984; Delaware, 7,538; District of Columbia, 7,052; Florida, 36,849; Georgia, 158,247; Hawaii, 27,363; Idaho, 2,936; Illinois, 67,481; Indiana, 40,016; Indian Territory, 15,482; Iowa, 17,061; Kansas, 14,214; Kentucky, 102,528; Louisiana, 122,638; Maine, 13,952; Maryland, 40,352; Massachusetts, 53,694; Michigan, 39,230; Minnesota, 20,785; Mississippi, 118,057; Missouri, 60,327; Montana, 5,900; Nebraska, 7,388; Nevada, 2,271; New Hampshire, 10,295; New Jersey, 38,305; New Mexico, 15,585; New York, 130,004; North Carolina, 122,658; North Dakota, 5,158; Ohio, 58,698; Oklahoma, 479; Oregon, 6,978; Pennsylvania, 139, 982; Rhode Island, 11,675; South Carolina, 99,516; South Dakota, 5,442; Tennessee, 105,851; Texas, 113,783; Utah, 2,470; Vermont, 8,544; Virginia, 113,353; Washington, 6,635; West Virginia, 32,066; Wisconsin, 31,036; Wyoming, 1,636.

Commodore Perry.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of the life of Commodore Perry, who fought the battle of Lake Erie. Tell when and where he died and where he was buried.—E. W., Rantoul, Ill.

Oliver Hazard Perry was born at South Kingston, R. I., August 21, 1775. He was descended in direct line from William Wallace, the Scotch hero. Perry was a feeble youth, but grew stronger as he approached manhood. His favorite books were the Bible, Plutarch's Lives, Shakespeare and Addison. In 1799 he received his commission as midshipman. He was in the Tripolitan war, and afterward devoted his attention to ordnance. In 1813 he was appointed to command on Lake Erie. With great efforts and extraordinary rapidity he built a fleet on the lake and drilled his men. Upon the completion of his preparations he sailed from Put-in Bay in command of a squadron of nine vessels, of which the Lawrence and the Niagara were the chief. The British commander had six vessels. Their battle of September 15, 1813, resulted in the capture of the entire British squadron, and the event was immortalized in Perry's laconic dispatch to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." At once Perry took an important part in the military operations at Detroit and in the battle of Thames. During the rest of his life he acted in the defense of Baltimore, Md., commanded the frigate Java in the Mediterranean squadron in 1815, but died of yellow fever, after a brief illness, August 23, 1819, at Port Spain, Trinidad, in the West India Islands, while commanding the John Adams. His remains were brought to Newport, R. I., where they were buried December 4, 1826.

Louis Kossuth.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of the life of Louis Kossuth, place and date of death, etc.—W. L. M., Fredericktown, O.

Louis Kossuth was born in Monok, Hungary, April 27, 1802. He died in Italy, March 20, 1894. He came of a family of noble rank and of the Protestant religion, studied and practiced law, and in 1832 entered the parliament of Pesth, becoming also editor of a newspaper circulated in writing. For persisting in publishing the parliamentary debates he was condemned to four years' imprisonment, but was released in 1840, before the end of this period. In 1841 he became editor of the Pesth Journal, a paper that advocated advanced views, and in 1844 founded the national league in opposition to the Viennese government. His influence had much to do in bringing about the revolution which followed, and in which he played the most prominent part, being appointed governor or dictator by his fellow countrymen; but the intervention of Russia rendered all the efforts of the Magyars unavailing. Kossuth resigned his position in favor of Gorgei (whom he accused of treachery), and in 1849 he was compelled to take refuge in Turkey, where he was kept as a prisoner. Being released in 1851, through the influence of Great Britain and the United States, he soon after visited both these countries, and was enthusiastically received. Later he endeavored to induce Napoleon III, as well as Victor Emmanuel to act against Austria in favor of Hungarian independence, but without success. Though by the amnesty of 1867 he might have returned to his native land, he did not do so, but lived chiefly in Italy, and was never fully reconciled to the union that had taken place between Austria and Hungary.

Frederic J. Haskins.

Editor Question Bureau: For several years I have read articles in newspapers and magazines from the pen of Frederic J Haskin. Please tell us something about him.—D. F. T., Marshville, N. C.

Frederic J. Haskin is a native of Missouri. His present home is at Quincy, Ill., but much of his time is spent at Washington. When he was nine years of age Haskin's father died. His mother was frail physically, and the boy was not robust. The story of Haskin's life is best told by a contemporaneous writer who knows it well. It is in part as follows:

"The story of Fred Haskin's fight for recognition is a good thing to tell. It is a record of grit and persistence, ending like it always ends—whenever a boy plays the game as clean and hard as he did—in success. And back of it all is the fine hand and brave heart of the Spartan mother. The Haskins lived in a house that was just a little bigger than a box car. It had two rooms and the rent was $2 a month. To make both ends meet, the mother baked bread for several families and took in sewing. Before he was 10 years old our correspondent made his first connection with newspapers—he began selling them on the street.

"At this time his mother, with true Spartan spirit, kept the boy spurred to his best endeavor. She never let him flinch nor falter. When he would come home to her in the evening, hungry and footsore, perhaps with three or four papers still unsold, she would question him as to whom he had sold and whom he had missed on his rounds, then send him back to make a clean sweep of his task. It was this discipline and fond, watchful partnership of his invalid mother that stiffened the backbone of the youth, and instilled into his spirit that iron necessary to insure victory to a man in the strife of life.

"Before he was tall enough to reach the cases, the newsboy began to set type in the local printing office. He used to stand on an empty box while he inked the Washington hand press. He folded papers and helped to get out the mail. Then, having acquired a practical knowledge of the mechanical side of the business, he began to write. In the course of time he became editor and proprietor of the little local paper where he began as a printer's devil, and afterward made it one of the best papers in the state.

"Eventually, the ambitious young Missourian decided to enter a larger field to become a contributor to the metropolitan press. At first he met with heartbreaking discouragement. On his trips his remuneration would be so small that he would have to sleep in chair cars and eat at lunch counters. For years he could not sell enough copy to keep himself afloat and pay his mother's bills at home. Time and again he had to raise money by other means.

"At such times he would work up various kinds of advertising schemes wherever he happened to be when his funds gave out, but as soon as his finances began to mend he would be back among the editors again, talking hopefully and soliciting their assignments. Although turned down again and again, he always came back smiling and determined. He would not be denied. The upshot of it all was that Haskin eventually began to get the assignments, and when he was sent after the facts about something he always came back with his story.

"In the last eight or nine years he has been all over the world. He has taken all the chances that soldiers of fortune must take. He has tramped with the miners of the Klondike, has been through revolutions in Central America, has crossed the Andes on muleback, has been in riots in Russia, has seen the horrors of all sorts of epidemics and has been exposed to all kinds of dangers. He has been in all of the European countries, as well as India, China, Japan, the Philippines, Cuba, Canada; in fact, anywhere and everywhere where things have been happening that people wanted to hear about."

Charles Spurgeon.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a sketch of Charles Spurgeon and tell to what church he belonged?—J. B., Hamburg, N. Y.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon was an English Baptist preacher. He was born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834, and died at Mentone, France, January 21, 1892. He was the son of a Congregationalist minister. In 1849 he was appointed usher in a school at Newmarket and soon after engaged in religious work at Cambridge and the neighborhood, being known locally as the "boy preacher." Having joined the Baptist body, he accepted the pastorate of a small Baptist congregation at Waterbeach when 18 years of age. Becoming known for his eloquence he was called, in 1854, to the pastorate of the Baptist chapel in New Park Street, Southwark, and this, becoming too small for his audience, his congregation necessarily removed to Exeter Hall and Surrey Music Hall, and ultimately built, in 1861, the great Metropolitan Tabernacle, which could accommodate 6,000 persons. Here he preached for the remainder of his life, attracting hearers from all parts of the world. Besides his ordinary ministrations, and the publication from 1855 of a weekly sermon, he founded the Pastors' College, at which the ministers of 36 London chapels were trained by him, the Stockwell orphanage, almshouses, schools, etc. He was the author of numerous volumes.

Christianity in Great Britain.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give me the date and by whom the Christian religion was carried into Great Britain?—W. P. K., Utica, O.

Christianity is said to have been taught in Britain in 64. It is said to have been introduced in Scotland under Donald I about 212; into Ireland in the 2d century, but with greater success after the arrival of St. Patrick. Tradition says that Gregory the Great, before he became pope, passing through the slave-market at Rome, saw beautiful children for sale, inquired about their country, and, finding they were English pagans, cried out: "They would not be pagans, but angels, if they were Christians. From that time he ardently desired to convert the nation, and sent a monk named Austin, or Augustin, and others, on a mission to Britain, in 596.

Berlin's Drainage System.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly give some information about the drainage system of Berlin?—S. S. C., Graysville, Tenn.

The drainage system of Berlin is generally regarded as a model, notwithstanding the city is less advantageously situated for natural drainage than perhaps any other large city. A perfect canalization of some 420 miles of enormous earthen pipes and about 100 miles of walled canals, spreading in all directions below Berlin and its suburbs, disposes of the refuse, carrying it from 7 to 9 miles away from the city to the municipal sewage farm, divided into some 12 drainage districts of about 30 square miles. The system, which has been in use since 1890, cost about $28,000,000. Its operation is perfect. The sewage farm is used for scientific agriculture and pays the municipality a good devidend on the investment. A wonderful system of filtration and methodical irrigation causes the soil to swallow up and disinfect the entire refuse of the great city.

Groundhog Day.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me the date of what is commonly known as groundhog day? Some claim it is February 2, while others say February 14. G. F. R., Turner, Ariz.

Those who say groundhog day comes on February 14 are simply mixed in their dates. February 2 is groundhog day and February 14 is St. Valentine's day.

Federal Taxation.

Editor Question Bureau: Theconstitution of the United States provides for placing duties on imports and exports, and also for direct taxation. Has the government ever placed a duty on exports? Has it ever raised money by direct taxation?—J. W. K., Canandaigua, N. Y.

At the foundation of the government congress adopted the policy of raising money by indirect taxation, and only in times of war has it departed from the original plan. The first congress established a tariff regulating duties on imports, and all succeeding congresses have followed its example. During the war of 1812 taxes were imposed on a few domestic products, but these were abandoned soon after the war ended. For more than 40 years the only taxes imposed by the federal government were customs duties. At the outbreak of the civil war internal taxes became necessary, and almost every article that can be taxed was subjected to the excise. The articles that are now subject to the excise are alcoholic liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, oleomargarine and playing cards. We know of no time when the government taxed exports.

Miscellaneous.

H. D., Marion Junction, S. K.: Horse hairs do not turn into snakes. When left to remain in the water for a certain length of time they often assume the wriggling motions of a snake, and many ignorant people are led to believe they have been metamorphosed into real snakes.

A. P. J., Pine Valley, N. Y.: The eyeball of a snake is covered in front by a transparent lid, formed by a layer of the skin, which is attached to a circle of surrounding scales. This with the outer skin of the snake, is shed periodically, but this process of molting does not, we understand, render the snake blind.

O. A. M., Montrose, Cal.: Texas is a state of the United States, the same as any other state of the union, and is governed by the same federal laws. Any other statement that has been made to you is erroneous.

C. L. D., Winterset, Ia.: The name Chester, capital of Cheshire, England, is from the Latin Castra, meaning camp. It is of Roman origin.

S. D. G., Terra Alta, W. Va.: "Graft" is the illegitimate spoils received by one holding public office or any position of influence. A "grafter" is one who uses his influence in public enterprises for personal financial reward.

M. L. B., Mount Joy, O.: The "irreducible debt" of Ohio, briefly explained, is a school fund, provided by the state constitution, no part of the principal of which can be paid. The interest is proportioned among the counties of the state for school purposes.

W. A. M., Delaware, O.: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the United States exported beef products to the value of $40,251,314; hog products to the value of $130,212,298; other meat products to the value of $13,233,998.

A. F. S., Rantoul, Del.: Andersonville, where the prison of that name was located during the civil war, is located in Sumter county, Georgia, 62 miles south of Macon.

E. R., Pearl, W. Va.: We cannot tell you where the snow-fleas come from.

J. D. M., Rockford, O.: The "shinplasters," fractional paper notes issued by the United States government were of 10, 25 and 50-cent denominations.

S. J. S., Alpine, Mich.: Cowper was the author of the poem beginning, "I am monarch of all I survey." We cannot print the poem. We print no old poems or songs in these columns.

C. S. H., Thornton, W. Va.: We know nothing about the manner the United Confederate Veterans of aiding comrades. The official organ of the association is the "Confederate Veteran," published at Nashville, Tenn.

R. B., Handley, W. Va.: A surname may have signified an occupation, originated in personal descriptions or vulgar nicknames, or may have been due to personal peculiarities. Surnames began to be used as family names between A. D. 1050 and 1250.

J. C. C., Waterford, A.: Residents of Ohio do not have to pay taxes on poultry.

C. G. S., Cambridge Springs, Pa.: Pennsylvania has an industrial reformatory at Huntington and a reform school at Morganza.

M. W., Floris, Ia.: The law does not require dealers to destroy cigar boxes. They may be given away.

J. J. D. Munith, Mich.: In the United States a subsidy means pecuniary assistance given by the government. In the case of a ship-subsidy its purpose would be to encourage the building up of the merchant marine, putting it on a basis to compete with foreign vessels.

J. W. B., Aurora, Mo.: We cannot answer your question. We can find no accurate record of the troops furnished by each colony during the revolutionary war.

END OF THE VOYAGE.

This craft, in which we've voyaged these years,
Will soon drop anchor and be at rest;
Life's storms have filled us often with fears
As we sailed on the billows' wild crest.

As back we look o'er the trackless deep,
And see what hovoc the years have made,
The loss of loved ones many we weep,
And under the sod their forms have laid.

Though compass we had, with guide and chart,
And under control the guiding wheel,
Yet oft we turned from our course apart,
We then in contrition had to kneel.

We have been called to endure the rod,
And through deep waters have had to go;
Yet loving has been our Father, God.
Oh, may we still His compassion know.

Now, when the voyage is almost ended,
And we so soon must forsake this clay,
May we be by angels attended
And dwell with Christ through eternal day.

LORRIN J. SHEAD.

MORE BOXES OF GOLD

And Many Greenbacks.

325 boxes of Gold and Greenbacks will be sent to persons who write the most interesting and truthful letters of experience on the following topics.

1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum.

2. Give name and account of one or more coffee drinkers who have been hurt by it and have been induced to quit and use Postum.

3. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

4. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make it clear, black, and with a snappy, rich taste?

5. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonfuls to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, and beginning at that time when actual boiling starts, boil full 15 minutes more to extract the flavor and food value? (A piece of butter the size of a pea will prevent boiling over.) This contest is confined to those who have used Postum prior to the date of this advertisement.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Contest will close June 1st, 1907, and no letters received after that date will be admitted. Examinations of letters will be made by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Their decisions will be fair and final, and a neat little box containing a $10 gold piece sent to each of the five writers of the most interesting letters, a box containing a $5 gold piece to each of the 20 next best, a $2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a $1 greenback to each of the 200 next best, making cash prizes distributed to 325 persons.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause, and costs the competitors absolutely nothing.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

CATACLYSMS FOR 25 YEARS.

Quarter Century of Terrestrial Catastrophism Has Cost 150,000 Lives.

The student of geology, however taxed his mind may be with the consideration of the numerous unsolved problems in the physics of the earth, cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the catastrophe happenings of the last 25 years. The record of no other like period, so far as it is written in the book of science, carries with it so clearly the concept of the unfinished globe, or so eloquently teaches the inconsequence of man beside the titanic forces of nature. When in August, 1883, a cataclysm rent asunder the Island of Krakatoa, and caused a shock throughout the entire mass of the earth, we saw how the processes of adjustment which shape the interior of our globe were still tending to produce equilibrium. For two years or more we gazed upon the wondrous red and yellow afterglows which marked the distribution of the high-blown ash, and reflected the energy by which 40,000 or more persons were swept out of existence. At the same time, or close to it, Casamicciola, in the Island of Ischia, fell. The ash from Krakatoa had hardly settled when we learned of the reawakening of Tarawera, in New Zealand—a battered volcano, whose activities had been assumed to be ended for a full hundred years, by the period June, 1886. The tourist then beheld, seemingly for the last time, what had been designated the "eighth wonder" of the world, the famous pink and white terraces of Rotomahana. Before the great rift that had formed in this lake basin had entirely closed came the disaster to Charleston, S. C.

The major disturbances following the Carolina earthquake were chiefly in the field of Japan, where the number of shocks noted in the 19 years between 1885 and 1903, as we are informed by the Japanese earthquake investigation commission, was 27,485. The decapitation, in 1888, of Bandai-San, and the hurling of its vast mass over miles of inhabited lowland, was followed the next year by the great movement of Kumanoto, and two years later by perhaps the most far-reaching of all the recorded earthquakes of Japan, that known as Mino-Owari. Thousands of lives were destroyed in this shock, which the distinguished seismologist, Montessus de Ballore, characterizes as "le plus formidable tremblement de terre dont l'histoire fasse peut-etre mention." Within three years came the tremendous earthquake at Tokyo, 1894.

A new era of catastrophism began with evidences of unrest in Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli, in a number of volcanoes of Central America and of northern South America, in Colima, Mexico; in the Hawaiian islands and in the mountains of Alaska (Wrangell, Shasta, Iliaamna). There had also been widely separated earth movements, as those of the Phocian plain of Greece, of Carinthia and of southeastern Alaska. This brought about the interesting displacements on the shores of Yakuta bay and the disruption of the Muir glacier. The rapidly succeeding events of the year 1902 are still fresh in the minds of most people, the destruction by earthquake, on January 16 and on April 18 respectively, of considerable portions of the towns of Chilpancingo, in Mexico and Quetzaltenango, in Guatemala; the eruption on May 7 of the Soufriere, of St. Vincent; on May 8, of Pelee, with the annihilation of St. Pierre; on August 30 of the same volcano, with the razing of Morne-Rouge and other villages in Martinique; on October 24 of the volcano of Santa Maria, in Guatemala, with the further destruction of Quetzaltenango; the earthquakes of Shemaka and of Andijan, in farther Asia. The result of it all was the death of between 50,000 and 60,000 persons. The same year saw the foundering, with nearly all of its inhabitants, of the Island of Tori-Shima, in Japanese waters, as the result of a volcanic explosion.

This event was soon followed by the first of those vast disturbances in Formosa, which culminated in the catastrophes of March and April of 1906, when the greater part of the island was devastated and thousands of lives sacrificed. Preceding these calamities by a few months, and coincident with a paroxysmal awakening of Stromboli, was the earthquake of the Monteleone region of southern Italy. The echoes of this and hardly died down when Vesuvius opened a new chapter in its history and closed it with the outbreak of April, 1906, which in violence and destructive effect is thought to have surpassed all other eruptions save those of the years 79 and 1631. Then, nearer to our own hearts and homes, the tragedy of San Francisco was enacted—followed in almost exactly four months by the still greater tragedy of Valparaiso, Chili. Before the close of 1906—a year which had also witnessed in its early days the minor disturbances of Esmeraldas in Ecuador, of Buenaventura in Colombia, and of Castries in the Island of Santa Lucia—a great part of the city of Arica lay in ruins. And now, with the beginning of the year 1907, the seismo-volcanic registry records the eruptions of Mauna Loa and Etna, in continuing vast flows of lava from the Saval volcano in the Samoan islands, and the appalling disaster which has converted the capital of the Island of Jamaica into a mass of debris.

In all these events we see the earth in the making—a process now, as ever, destructive. Within this quarter century the population of the globe has been diminished by not less than 125,000 to 150,000 as the result of terrestrial catastrophism. Possibly the figures should be even larger, for the records are incomplete.—New York Evening Post.

WOUNDING A FIRE.

An Odd Superstition That Dates Back to Ancient Times.

A curious modern attempt to rationalize one of the oldest of superstitions is to be found in Kipling's "Life's Handicap." There Mulvaney checks the author from stirring the fire with Ortheris' bayonet on the ground that steel takes the heart out nof the fire. The real reason is much more mysterious. It was one of the maxims of Pythagoras "not to stir the fire with a sword," and to this day the wandering tribes of North America and of northeast Asia hold it a sin to take up a burning ember for a pipe light with the point of a knife. The explanation is undoubtedly given by Johannes de Plano Carpini when he tells us that one of the Tartar superstitions concerns "sticking a knife into the fire or in any way touching the fire with a knife or even taking meat out of the kettle with a knife or cutting near the fire with an ax, for they believe that so the head of the fire would be cut off."

This is evidently connected with the ancient idea that fire is a living creature, a sacred animal, which must not be wounded by its human owners in case it should be annoyed and deprive them of its valuable services. Is this in any degree more irrational than the belief still existent among housekeepers that a feeble fire can be made to burn up by laying the poker across it.—London Lookout.

Great Men's Food.

Winston Churchill, when he has an important piece of writing before him, eats very little meat and cuts his allowance of tobacco in half. He finds that this regime gives unusual clarity to his mind.

David Belasco drinks an occasional cup of black coffee while at work. The noted playwright has been known to toil steadily at his desk for twenty hours at a stretch, taking nothing but streng coffee —a large cup every second or third hour.

Conan Doyle finds that he does his best work in the late afternoon, after having drunk copiously of Russian tea.

Both Turkington, when at work, rises at 5 o'clock in the morning, drinks a little cocoa, and writes till 9. Nearly all his best passages have been written at sunrise.

Richard Harding Davis, strange to say, has a great fondness for mince pie, and in the midst of his work will send downstairs for a quarter section every hour or two.

A COLONEL FROM VIRGINIA

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

Before the linotype came into general use for typesetting, and when all printing was produced from handset type, there was a clan of men known as tramp printers, who went from town to town as their inclination led them, stopping as long as they were satisfied to stop in one place, or until they had earned enough money to carry them to another, there to work or idle, according to their fancy.

They were generally skilled in their trade, and experienced little difficulty in securing employment wherever typesetting was a business. They were an unstable lot, with the restless blood of the wanderer in their veins. Frequently they were men with shamed names, men who were stalwart drinkers and reckless livers, caring for no one's opinion, regretting little and expecting nothing from the future but death and oblivion.

Among them were many individualistic characters who were given to relating strange stories of adventure, and strange histories of their lives. Shunning the respectable walks of life, deserters from responsibility; they appeared without warning, stayed for a time, and vanished without hint of their going. Among the reputable printers they were looked upon simply as a phase of the printer's life, to be helped when they were suffering, and, if they were of any value as workmen, to be given employment when they applied for it if it were possible.

The Colonel from Virginia belonged to this order. At least he came as other tramp printers had come, and found his way into the composing room of a newspaper where he began to make friends with "the boys." He was an elderly man with an erect, military bearing which showed the soldier's training. He was tall and sparely built, and carried into age a youthful slenderness of figure. His black, broadcloth suit and wide brim, black hat were shabby and worn beyond repair, but they were neatly brushed, and his shoes, though in the last stages of decrepitude, were carefuly polished. His bearing was impressive in spite of the disadvantage of his threadbare garments. He spoke in the soft, drawling, well-modulated voice of the southerner, speaking the language of an educated and cultured man. His eyes were deep blue and fearless, astonishingly young eyes in an old face; eyes that smiled with their owner's lips, and looked out upon the world with a gentle tolerance of human folly.

Whatever failure he had made in other things, he was never a failure as a gentleman, and he soon won his way into the liking of the men with whom he had seemingly cast his lot, serene in the faith that he would be looked after. He displayed symptoms of having come to stay indefinitely, and the printers rewarded his faith in them by taking him for adoption. As he was not a sufficiently efficient workman to be hired by the owners of the paper, the printers made up a purse among themselves to pay him for his help in clearing and distributing type. In return, he put forth his best efforts to earn his money.

The Colonel had fought through the civil war with the southern army, and he unfolded thrilling tales of his experiences, describing to all who cared to listen, the great battles in which he had taken a part, though never picturing himself a hero. Of this period of his life, he talked freely. His private history he never mentioned. It was easy to see that he was of gentle blood, but his name he never revealed, preferring to be known only as the Colonel. Inquiries regarding his antecedents were forbidden. Ordinarily, his manner was as sweet and mild as a southerly wind in the spring, but if one dared question him about his family he immediately grew haughty and repellent and his eyes blazed with the fire of anger. Naturally his silence on the subject aroused curiosity, but he was too great a favorite for anyone to persist in questioning, and his silence was respected.

It chanced, one day, that he met one who had come from his birthplace in Virginia. As boys they had played together. As men they were friends. As soldiers they were enemies, loyal to different flags. When they met after years of separation, they forgot that once they were foes, and greeted each other as comrades. They spent an evening together, fighting the war over in bloodless battles, and when they parted, it was with sincere wishes that they might meet again. The other, though asked, would not divulge the secret of the Colonel's identity.

"No, sir," he declared. "I promised him I wouldn't tell, and I won't, but you're safe in taking him for what he seems."

With the passing of years, the Colonel's infirmities increased. He was broken in health when he had come among "the boys," as he called them, and it grew evident that he must be placed where he could be cared for properly. A hap-hazard life was no longer possible; he must live where he would always be warm and well-nourished.

He made no objection when he was asked if he would go to the Printers' Home in Colorado. "It's a fine place, Colonel," his friends assured him. "You'll like it there and you will be well looked after."

"Why, boys," he answered in his soft, southern drawl, "you've been mighty good to me. I'll do just as you say."

The Colonel was generously supplied with clothing before he departed, and made an imposing appearance in his new suit of black and his spotless linen. To whatever low fortune the Colonel fell, he never forgot to be clean, and he took a child's delight in his fresh, unsoiled apparel.

Once in

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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The Most Popular Premium Ever Offered by The Blade —Special Announcement to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in March.

In reviewing our subscription books, we find during the past three or four years more than 50,000 of our subscribers have received from us at least one pair of lace curtains. Since we do not sell these curtains, but give one pair for each club of ten subscribers, these figures will demonstrate the popularity of our premium offer — therefore we have made arrangements for the season of 1906-7, by contracting direct with one of the largest lace mills of this country for a special pattern and better goods, made especially for the subscribers of the Toledo Blade. We shall be prepared to supply 20,000 to 25,000 pairs this season.

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On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By March 1st the many whose subscriptions expire during March should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and hundreds should send us a club of ten or more, and avail themselves of our curtain proposition. It will be noticed that we do not now make this proposition a general one to all of our subscribers at the same time. We now make this offer to March subscribers only, and thirty days later the April people will have their turn, and so on in order of expirations. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all of our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. Should any March subscribers fail for any reason to get our printed proposition by March 3rd, they will please write us for a duplicate. Also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted by April 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning with that date we shall deal with April subscribers only. We should have a renewal of all our March names and a large number of new ones as well.

DIVIDED ARE LEADERS: WITHOUT A POLICY.

The present congress will end within a fortnight. The regular session of the next congress will not close until after the two parties have held their nominating conventions next year. The leaders of the Democratic party are as demoralized as are the Democrats of Lucas county. Apparently they have not recovered from the blow received when Theodore Roosevelt was elected by an unprecedented majority.

The Democrats have failed to act in harmony throughout this congress on any important question. There have been greater differences of opinion among Democratic leaders as to administration policies than among Republicans. While some of these leaders have openly espoused the policy of the administration others have been bitter in their attacks on the President. Even the southern senators have not been able to agree on the Brownsville affair, for, while Senator Tillman has been leading the opposition to the President, Senator Culbertson has been the warmest supporter of the Brownsville order.

To add to the embarrassment of the Democratic party, its leader in the senate, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, is being openly charged in the legislature of his state with being the representative of the Standard Oil company. The minority report of the investigating committee has placed upon record some statements which will be hard to live down.

In the house there is a revolt among the Democratic members against the leadership of John Sharp Williams. Already the opposition claims it has enough votes pledged to elect a new leader, and Congressman DeArmond, of Missouri, is touted as the man to send the Mississippian to the rear. The only reason why the Democrats should seek to change leaders at this time is that there is general dissatisfaction prevailing in the party. Democratic congressmen are looking for a change, and they purpose to bring it about by defeating the ablest minority leader they have had in years, and putting in his place a doubtful experiment.

Neither is there a willingness on the part of the leaders of Democracy to recognize William Jennings Bryan as the Moses of the party. It is apparent that he will not be an acceptable candidate to some of the most influential Democratic senators and congressmen. A Washington newspaper of Democratic proclivities is canvassing the Democratic side of the senate and house with a view of ascertaining what support there is in congress for government ownership of railways as advocated by Mr. Bryan. So far not a member of either branch has gone on record in favor of the Nebraskan's ideas. On the contrary these Democratic statesmen agree with the policy of the Republican administration in the control of railways. Most of them take the position that the present law should be tested and if found insufficient that it should be amended. They absolutely refuse to accept Mr. Bryan's philosophy that government control may not prove a success and that the country may be forced to buy its railways.

So it is that the Democratic party is approaching next year's campaign divided and demoralized, without faith in its leaders, disagreeing as to policies and without a man in sight big enough and broad enough to unite the discordant elements.

THAT CIRCUIT COURT DECISION.

There is considerable comment throughout Ohio on the recent decision of the circuit court in the Toledo judicial district on the Jones local option law. The court not only held the law valid, but it made an assertion which has caused the friends of temperance, as well as the liquor interests, to sit up and take notice. Judge Wildman delivered the opinion of the court and that opinion declares there is no limit to the power of the general assembly to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicants. The court, in effect, holds that the saloons have no legal rights. It further says the legislature "can give women a voice in this matter."

It is this assertion which is causing so much comment, for it means the circuit court would hold valid a law giving the women the right to vote at local option elections.

Last winter the Briggs bill, permitting women to vote at local option elections, failed of passage in the house by a narrow margin. One of the main arguments against it was that it would be unconstitutional. Another reason why it failed was because it was not championed by the Anti-Saloon league, that body devoting its energies to the passage of the Jones law and the search and seizure law. Next winter the league will not only champion the county local option law, but will also get behind the measure permitting women to vote at local option elections, and the liquor men will find enough doing to keep them busy. Ohio is becoming one of the foremost states in progressive and aggressive temperance legislation.

CAPITAL'S GREAT BLUNDER.

In his speech to the Harvard students President Roosevelt took occasion to lecture the capitalists who are continually criticizing the efforts of the government to correct the evils in corporate life. He denied that the campaign of the administration was a campaign against corporations, but rather one for corporations. "Railway corporations," he said, "will gain and not lose by adequate federal control most emphatically; it is both the duty and interests of our people to deal fairly with such corporations and to see that a premium is put upon the honest management of them and to see that those who invest in them are amply protected. But those who invoke the doctrine of states' rights to protect state corporate creations in predatory activities extended through other states, are as shortsighted as those who once invoked the same doctrine to protect the special slave-holding interests."

In short, the President cannot understand why these corporations do not join hands with the administration to work out a reform that will be practical and equitable, rather than attack every movement in that direction. While he does not say so, it needs no prophet to foretell the logical outcome of such opposition should it be strong enough to defeat the purpose of the government. Investigations have gone far enough to open the eyes of the people. They know now that they have been robbed in many ways by clever devices of capital. They are looking to the federal government to protect them against further encroachments, and if the government fails, the people will take the matter in their own hands when they are in no frame of mind to act judiciously. It is such a possible cataclysm the President fears and would prevent, and he would invoke the co-operation of capital in the task of adjustment.

No fair-minded railroad man can attribute radicalism to the President, except that the proposed reform is radical as compared with the inequitable conditions which exist. But the President has, in every word and deed, disclaimed any intention to hamper legitimate development of the transportation business. He never has said that the railroad rate bill was just the thing needed. But he believed that some measure of control was essential, and while there was strong opposition on the part of railroad interests, public opinion forced congress to act. Had the railroads joined hands with the President, instead of fighting him every inch of the ground, no doubt a better bill might have resulted. And so with other reforms which have marked the work of the administration. The men who should have been the first to see the trend of public sentiment, and who should have responded to the demand for a square deal, arrogantly stood out and defied interference, and in so doing exposed themselves and the country to the peril which the President early foresaw—and warned them against—the peril which results when radical reform succeeds denied moderate reform.

THE PRESIDENT AND JAPAN.

It is not likely that President Roosevelt consulted Japan as to the provisions in the immigration bill, or had any intention of doing so. If the language is general, and not specific, if it empowers the President to pass on the passports of aliens, including Japanese, we cannot see where the treaty rights of that country are affected. All Uncle Sam promises in that agreement is that emigrants from Japan shall be treated on the same basis as emigrants from the most favored nation. The immigration bill aims to place certain restrictions on the movement of foreigners to this country, and while it was rushed through congress for the purpose of appeasing Californians who were determined to exclude Japanese children from the public schools, there is a growing sentiment in America that even further restrictions must be made at an early day.

President Roosevelt has been zealous in his endeavors to convince the school authorities of their error, and he made a special plea of his desire to do nothing that would give offense to Japan, but that was not the sole reason for the decided attitude he took on this question. There was another reason, and it had more weight in fixing his views than the fact that Japan felt aggrieved. He believes that the action of the Californians in denying school privileges to the young aliens who were seeking an education, was wrong in principle, and so strong were his convictions that he could scarcely be patient in the discussion of the subject.

The haste which the administration has exhibited in bringing about a settlement has afforded an opportunity for its enemies to impute fear of Japan. That, of course, is nonsense, and if the ill-judged criticisms in that vein have lodged in the minds of the Japanese and made them feel exultant, it is unfortunate. And we will be surprised if the President does not set them right on that proposition. If they have formed the notion that he is straining every nerve to pacify them, they are mistaken. It is justice the President seeks, and he will go to any length to attain justice. But that is no indication he is lacking in patriotism or that he will submit to demands not consistent with our dignity.

If the immigration bill is as general in its terms as it is reported to be, Japan has no good grounds for complaint, nor any business to interfere.

SENATE VINDICATES SMOOT.

Reed Smoot's personality and his frank denial that he was either a polygamist or a believer in polygamy had great weight with the senate in its final action of endorsement. Moreover, Mr. Smoot further strengthened his case by maintaining that he never took a Mormon oath which made his allegiance to the church paramount to his allegiance to the constitution. Having this in the minds of most of the senators, perfected his status as a patriotic American citizen, he received the vindication to which he believed he was entitled.

Chairman Burrows, of the senate committee, conducted a vigorous fight against Smoot, and was supported by many other able senators. Religious organization took an active part in the campaign and were hopeful of success, but they found obstacles that didn't exist in the campaign against Roberts. Smoot is not a polygamist and while it is not denied that polygamy is still practised by some Mormons, there was no direct evidence that their violation of the law was sanctioned by the church, and, therefore, the majority of the senators refused to charge Smoot, as one of the governing body of the church, with the responsibility for these violations.

The hearing has been before the senate for nearly four years and its final disposition will bring relief to the country. Possibly before another similar situation arises, the Mormon church may resolve to square itself with the religious world by openly condemning practices which are forbidden by the law and which make its name a reproach and a by-word.

HOW LONG, O LORD!

Investigation by the coroner into the accident on the New York Central wherein many lives were lost, discloses a condition that calls for prompt and drastic remedy. The motorman who was at the lever of the huge electric motor frankly admits that he had had only three days' experience with the locomotive.

He had not consulted his watch, but guessed that he was late, and so had pushed the speed up to something like 70 miles an hour.

He didn't understand the operation of the emergency brake.

He had received no instructions as to speed on curves.

And yet this ignoramus was intrusted with the lives of many people who had paid the price for safe transportation to their homes. The company is financially liable for damages and will be forced to pay out a fortune in settlement of the claims. But no amount of money can be put in the balance as an equivalent for the damage inflicted on society. Scores of people, taking an active part in the affairs of the world, are suddenly hurled into eternity, a blight is cast over many, many homes, and sorrow has entered where happiness ruled. And all for what purpose?

Is it the people's fault? Are they demanding the pace that kills? Are the railroads exceeding their capabilities in a vain effort to meet the demand, or is the fault altogether with the corporations which have gone money mad? Somehow the brakes can be applied and a stop put to the merciless slaughter that has been going on in this country. There were excuses in the days of pioneer railroading, but certainly with development there should be a decrease in the percentage of accidents. Instead, there has been a steady increase and, if the average already attained this year is kept up till the end of the twelve-month period, it will be higher than in any year of our history. This vital prodigality reflects on the intelligence of the American people.

STARVING, FREEZING RUSSIANS.

Investigation has been made by the Associated Press of conditions in some of the famine-stricken districts of Russia, and the results published to the world. The affected territory is large, and while there has been more extreme suffering in other famines, the prospects are gloomy. Hundreds of thousands of human beings are reduced to the small allowance which the government doles out or to such scanty subsistence as charitable organizations have succeeded in providing. But even these instruments of relief cannot reach the remotest districts, and untold misery is the result.

The famine is due to failure of crops, and it is feared that the peasants will become so weak from lack of food that they will be unable to attend to the planting in the spring. This calamity would increase the horrors of the situation and extend the famine to an indefinite period. In some districts there is also a scarcity of fuel, and with the mercury many degrees below zero, the people are having a hard struggle to keep from freezing to death.

Organized efforts are being made to raise funds wherewith to furnish supplies for the starving thousands. The demand is so great that the Russian government is powerless to meet it, and the situation is so serious that it should appeal to the charitable world. This country is noted for its hearty response to such appeals, and will, no doubt, take an active part in relieving the distress of the unhappy Russians. While conditions are extreme in only a small part of the famine district, they will grow worse instead of better unless the prosperous give freely of their abundance.

FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Ohio Primary Election Reform League has been organized at Columbus, with Judge Gilbert H. Stewart as president. Its purpose is to cement public opinion and to secure the co-operation of all who desire to assist in securing the enactment of a general primary election law under which nominations for all local and district offices shall be made by direct vote and without nominating conventions. The purpose of the league is to organize the several congressional districts and all the counties and through such an organization to bring enough pressure to bear on the legislature next winter to insure the passage of such a law.

Primary election reform is greatly needed in Ohio. A strong sentiment has existed for some years for a law making it mandatory for all parties to hold primary elections on the same day and under the supervision, not of party committees, but of the regular election machinery of the state. In every recent general assembly one or more primary election bills have been introduced but all have been killed by the activity of Republican and Democratic politicians who fear such an enactment will rob them of political power.

Last winter each branch of the legislature passed a direct compulsory election bill, but the two branches were unable to agree upon the report of the joint conference committee and no law was enacted. This failure to agree was due to the pernicious activity of politicians of both parties from Toledo, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. They gathered in force in the capital city, lobbied with the members, hobnobbed with each other and finally killed both bills.

It is safe to assume that 90 per cent of the voters of both great parties desire a direct primary election law. Republican and Democratic platforms have demanded such legislation and then some of the very men who pretended to want the reform have spent time and money to defeat the will of the people.

It is proposed to make a determined effort to enact a rigid primary law next winter, and the Primary Election Reform League is welcomed, as back of it are men who understand the power of organization and will give the cause valuable assistance. It means a long, hard fight, but Ohio is ready for the forward step and will probably take it in spite of selfish and designing politicians.

MAKING A STATE.

Congress appropriated $100,000 to pay the expenses of a constitutional convention to draft the organic law for the new state of Oklahoma. The delegates now at work at Guthrie are disgruntled and cannot agree on any of the principal propositions. The appropriation has been used and now many of the delegates are going home declaring they will not work if they are not to be paid and that, anyhow, the bosses control the convention and are doing as they please. Only a few days ago Charley Haskell, the Ottawa, Ohio, statesman, now a leading spirit in the convention, amused himself by throwing paper weights at another member who failed to agree with him and in return was compelled to dodge ink bottles. This strenuous life should increase the attendance of members which has dropped to below 75 per cent. Rumors are to the effect that the politicians may break up the convention as they want two states instead of one so there will be more offices to be filled.

Our Oklahoma brethren should be less sordid and more patriotic. Suppose the forefathers who met in Philadelphia in 1787 had acted in this manner what would have been the result? Imagine George Washington and Benjamin Franklin heaving ink wells and paper weights at each other as a result of a political quarrel! And then think of James Madison putting on his hat and going home because the appropriation had run out and he would have to work for nothing!

The making of a state constitution is a serious business. The delegates are entrusted with a great responsibility in preparing a document to be voted on in August, and instead of leaving the work to politicians the delegates should be so loyal to the commonwealth as to leave nothing undone which will aid in giving to the new state a constitution which will meet the requirements of the citizens for years to come.

THE WORLD MOVES.

For years it has been said and generally believed that the state of Pennsylvania is under the domination of the railroads, and that these corporations not only control the lawmaking body of the state, but state officials, courts, bosses of both parties, and almost everything in sight. Either this assmption is not true, or there has been a decided change. Soon after the Pennsylvania legislature met this winter a two-cent fare bill was introduced. The country laughed. Some states might enact such a law, but as for Pennsylvania, why, it was as reasonable to expect New Jersey to demolish trusts as for the Keystone state to pass a two-cent fare bill. The other day the bill came up for passage in the house and received the vote of every member of that body! In all probability it will become a law.

The world moves.

Our attention has been called to the fact that President Roosevelt has again split an infinitive. But he is still too generally popular for anybody to suggest having him impeached.

The Missouri legislature says the name of the state must be pronounced Miss-soory. But what will the legislature do to those who do not pronounce it that way?

Current Comment

It is evident that Secretary Shaw's religion goes further than merely sending his wife to church.

Honduras and Nicaragua have declared war. If great care isn't taken somebody may get hurt.

Sounds big to talk about a sun spot that is only 30,000 miles wide and 118,000 miles long, doesn't it?

President Rosevelt is consistent. He not only wants more children, but he wants more playgrounds for them.

It is difficult to tell from the stories we read which country first slapped the other on the wrist, Honduras or Nicaragua.

How many of us, if our income amounted to 68 cents a second, like Rockefeller's, would ever forget to wind the clock?

If we only knew how many doctors President Castro has looking after him it would be easier to figure out his chances of recovery.

While Mr. Cleveland is of the opinion that bachelors need a good talking to, he is too gentle-hearted to recommend that they be chloroformed.

Some of the charges made against Senator Smoot seem to have been founded upon gossip which was handed over the backyard fence.

Mr. Grover Cleveland, we assume from his kindly remarks, thinks Mr. George Washington did pretty well for the opportunities he had.

Nearly every time Congress stops talking for sixty seconds it appropriates money for something. That's one thing that makes talk seem cheap.

Another reason why the Bible sells so readily may be because everybody wants a copy of it lying around where the preacher can see it when he calls.

If all the two-cent fare bills that are before the legislatures of the country should pass, it may become almost as cheap to go visiting as to stay at home.

What does Secretary Shaw mean by a religious trust? They never talked of anything of that kind at the good old revival meetings we used to attend.

Senator Smoot could not be expected to feel much better had his senatorial chair been presented to him on his birthday by a company of loving friends.

Considering the time the senate has worked on it, Reed Smoot should think enough of his vindication to have it framed and hung up in his home.

Those who pretend to know say that only nine per cent of the kisses are laden with disease germs. Who wouldn't take a chance under such circumstances?

Some people predict the end of the world, but Mr. Jim Hill seems satisfied if he can get people to sit up and take notice of his predictions of a financial panic.

Members of the Missouri legislature were panic-stricken when they found that one of their number had the smallpox. They didn't stop to legislate against the disease.

Mr. Grover Cleveland has made it easy to solve the question of what to do with our ex-Presidents. A grateful country could find it no hardship to supply him with a can of bait.

It would probably require the services of an expert to tell the difference between Russia's new douma and the old one, which the czar would not have hanging around the premises.

A woman writes that "more red noses are caused by tight lacing than anything else." But it is not easy to see how this explanation is going to help the red-nosed man with the forty-eight-inch waist.

"I feel contempt every time I see an American," says General del Castillo, of Cuba. That's what the Americans get for whipping Spain at the rate of thirteen dollars and a half a month.

Secretary Taft will go to Cuba in April, and if that Cuban who is talking of licking the United States will take the trouble to walk around the secretary about twice he may change his mind before it is too late.

It is said "the most talkative woman in the world lives in Chicago." But perhaps you have in mind some woman who could give her a close race for the championship and two-thirds of the gate receipts.

Some woman has started an agitation against tin soldiers for children, but we can't see what particular harm they do. They are pretty sure to get whipped about the second week after Christmas, and are no longer regarded as heroes.

It is going to cost Texas $50,000 to investigate Senator Bailey's connection with the Standard Oil company. It would have been much cheaper to have taken the senator's word for everything, and then defeated him on general principles.

Says Mrs. Carrie Catt: "A wife must train her husband and keep him trained just as one trains a young mule." Far be it from our intentions to say anything that would seem like a contradiction of Mrs. Catt, but we would like to ask what the average wife knows about training a mule?

Mr. Rockefeller considers himself "a trustee to God for all his great wealth." Let's see, it is Baer who represents Providence in the coal fields, and Harry Thaw claims to have had a divine mission to kill Stanford White. Most of us should be thankful if our mission is simply to be good.

According to his business representative, Mr. Rockefeller's wealth has been grossly misrepresented. Mr. Rockefeller's wealth cannot exceed $300,000,000, and his income has never exceeded $20,000,000 in any one year. It is not known who started the absurd rumor that Mr. Rockefeller is wealthy.

Stories of George Washington

By FREDERIC HASKIN.

George Washington was born 175 years ago today. His name will live through all the ages as the liberator and founder of the greatest country the world has ever known. Washington was, and is, America incarnate. The United States has outgrown the fondest hopes which he entertained for the national fledgling he nursed into life, but with that growth has grown the name and fame and honor of him who is in truth "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The first recorded observance of Washington's birthday appeared in the Pennsylvania Packet, on Tuesday, February 17, 1784 (old style). It was sent by a correspondent in New York, and read: "Wednesday last, being the birthday of His Excellency, General Washington, the same was celebrated here by all the true friends of American independence and constitutional liberty with that hilarity and manly decorum ever attendant on the sons of freedom. In the evening an entertainment was given on board the East India ship in the harbour, to a very brilliant and respectable company, and a discharge of thirteen cannon was fired on the joyful occasion."

What a difference between conditions then and now. Then there were barely 5,000,000 people in the United States. There was really no great American city, New York having only 33,000; Philadelphia, 30,000; Boston, 18,000; and Charleston, 16,000 inhabitants. Washington died in December, 1799, and the progress of news was so slow at that time that some of the settlers beyond the Alleghanies did not learn of his demise until February and March of the next year.

At the time of his death Washington was probably the richest man in the United States. He had vast holdings of real estate, and more than half of his wealth lay west of the Alleghanies Some idea of his extensive holdings may be had from an advertisement which appeared in the Alexandria (Virginia) Gazette of the time, which contained several columns describing lands that he wished to lease or sell. He offered to "lease 8,000 acres of Mount Vernon land, the properties known as the River Farm, the Union Farm, the Dogue Run Farm, and the Muddy Hole Farm, respectively." The lands for sale were "9,744 acres on the southwest side of the Ohio river; 23,266 acres on the Great Kanawha; 3,042 acres on the Little Miami, within a mile of the Ohio; and 5,000 acres in the Green river country of Kentucky."

When he married the pretty Widow Custis, Washington received into his hands one-third of the famous Custis fortune, amounting to about $70,000 in money. He purchased, among other places, Great Meadows, the scene of the battle in the French and Indian war where he fought his first fight and "signed the first and only capitulation of his life." At Washington's Run, in the Alleghenies, there is still an old water mill in operation which stands on the site of one that he built in 1775.

His diary, carefully kept almost without a break from 1760 until the close of his eventful life, shows his careful, methodical habits and gives much information about his extensive business affairs. Among the products of his place were a yearly manufacture of 1,000 barrels of meal, 2,000 barrels of good whisky, and frequent sales of hogs, sheep, etc. From 1759 to 1764 Washington was his own exporter, sending out the produce from his great farms to Bristol and Liverpool.

Large quantities of tobacco were handled in his name during this time, and his agents in England were instructed to keep their eyes open for any improved agricultural implements and send them to him.

That Washington was a careful manager is shown from a letter which he wrote to one of his overseers. "Economy in all things is beneficial and desirable on a farm. It shows itself in nothing more evidently or more essentially than in not suffering the provender to be wasted, but on the contrary in taking care that every atom of it be used to best advantage; and likewise in not permitting the ploughs, harness and other implements of husbandry, and the gears belonging to them, to be unnecessarily exposed, trodden under foot, run over by carts, and abused in other respects. More good is derived from attending to the minutiae of a farm than strikes most people at first view."

He wrote many interesting letters on agriculture, and his writings were embodied in the papers and almanacs of the day, so that other farmers might read his authentic dissertations. Among the subjects he discussed were clover lots, pasture grounds, compost, penning cattle, folding sheep, feeding stock, kinds of stables, pens and fences that were best, and the most practical methods of planning rotation in crops. He invented a corn-planter that would open the furrow, drop the corn and cover it, and so save the work of three men and two plows. On a certain farm of 525 acres he put several pet schemes of crop rotation into practice to demonstrate his theories for himself and his neighbors.

Washington's fidelity to detail is shown by the care with which he kept his account books. The entries were written in clear, careful letters, and among them are found items like these: "Paid for bonnet and trimmings for Miss Curtis, $2.75; paid freight on a saddle of mutton brought from Baltimore by stage, $3.75; for 160 mulberry trees, $2.66; delivered to Mr. Dandridge to pay for handkerchiefs for Miss Custis, $3.20," and this rather surprising entry: "Paid Timmins for soup, $16." Whether in the old executive mansion on Broadway, when New York was the capital of the United States, or on his Virginia plantation, all his accounts were kept in the same accurate, painstaking way. Whenever his agents in England sent him any articles, he required them to forward the original vouchers from the shopkeepers.

In his library Washington had all his books, manuscripts, diaries, accounts, letters and maps carefully catalogued and filed. At his death they went to his nephew, Bushrod, and after the nephew's death to a grandnephew, George C. Washington. The last possessor gave away many parts of the diary as keepsakes to friends, and sold most of the remainder. Part of it was bought by an Englishman to be placed in the British museum, but patriotic Boston citizens intercepted him in New York, and prevailed upon him to sell it back to them. Parts of it are now in the Boston Atheneum, and other portions are in the possession of the national government and of various state libraries.

Washington's letters were noted for their dignity and simplicity of style. In corresponding with his ward, George Washington Parke Curtis, when that youth was at college, the general observed the same phraseology and dignity that he maintained with his older friends. He addressed the boy as "Sir," with the same gentle gravity that he used when he later addressed each of his grand nieces as "Madam." In writing his wife was alluded to only as "Mrs. Washington," no matter how near the friend to whom he wrote, while "Miss Custis" seems to have always remain so when on paper. Whenever Washington walked on the street he always spoke to everyone he met, and tipped his hat. This was the beginning of the fashion still adhered to by our Presidents.

When the war broke out Washington bought a home for his mother in Alexandria, and moved her in from her plantation so she would be better protected. After placing her there he went north and was made commander-in-chief of the American forces. It was not until November, 1781, that he saw his mother again, and then this great man went to her on foot with all the humility and affection that a son might show his mother. She looked at him fondly for a while, and then said: "You are growing old, George; care and toil have been making marks in your face since I saw you last." He then left her to go to New York and be sworn in as President of the new country which he had helped to make. Four months later the good woman died. After meeting Washington's mother, Lafayette said he had "seen the only Roman matron living in his day."

One of the most widely circulated stories about any public man who ever lived is the one in connection with Washington, the cherry tree, and the hatchet. The first mention of this is found in "Weem's Life of Washington," published in 1808. This Mason L. Weems was an itinerant preacher who is alleged to have manufactured many illustrations and events found in his book. For this reason it has been claimed that the hatchet story was manufactured out of whole cloth. We cannot be too sure of this, however, because Mr. R. H. T. Halsey, in his book on blue Staffordshire pottery, describes a mug that he saw on which the story was depicted in full. The mug was of rough earthenware and was made in Germany between 1770 and 1790. It was decorated with a quaint little boy, a cherry tree, a large hatchet, and the inscription: "G. W., 1776."

One of the most interesting relics on exhibition at Mount Vernon is not a memento of an American incident. Hanging in a glass case on the wall of one of the corridors is a massive iron key which was used to unlock the Bastile before it fell at the hands of the Paris mob in the first revolution. This extraordinary souvenir was presented to Washington by Lafayette. The boy guides at Alexandria are fond of pointing out the house where General Washington met Mrs. Custis at a ball, and they describe the incident in the characteristic way of Young America: "He was comin' down the stairs with Miss Sally Fairfax, and they wuz gone on each other, and Miss Sally she got mad because George made googoo eyes at Mrs. Custis."

COTTON CROP OF OKLAHOMA

New State Will Raise 1,000,000 Bales the Present Year.

Some cotton brokers estimate that Oklahoma and Indian Territory will raise 1,000,000 bales this year. This means $50,000,000 paid in cash in about one-half the geographical area of the state, or almost $50 per capita to every man, woman and child. The cotton is running from 35 to 37 per cent lint. In Guthrie 1,350 pounds of seed cotton produced 580 pounds of lint. The staple is good and late weather conditions have been favorable to color.

The complaint of all cotton men is the shortage of cars and the scarcity of labor. To relieve the pressure railroad companies are moving both baled and seed cotton in open flat cars. The danger from fire is great, every passing locomotive scattering a shower of sparks. Once ignited a bale of cotton is almost inextinguishable. Fire eats into the lint faster than water can follow it. The safest way is to pick out the burning cotton by hand. Fire has been found in cotton bales after they have floated 200 miles down a river. Many costly fires have taken place at compresses and railroad yards in the two territories this season.

The demand for labor in Oklahoma and Indian Territory was never before so great. It is desirable to run compresses the greatest possible number of hours. A number of compresses are idle on Sundays because the men are unwilling to work seven days a week, though offered $2.50 on Sunday.

OPENING CONGO LAND

Engineering Obstacles Being Overcome in Railroad Construction.

In the Congo Free State two new lines have been opened that will very materially aid in giving access to the interior. One runs from Stanley falls, where the River Congo ceases to be navigable, in an easterly direction to Mahagi, on the Albert sea, a distance of 1,120 kilometers (kilometer 0.62 mile), and the other route starts from Stanleyville, the city by the falls, and running from north to south, partly by boats on the navigable portions of the upper Congo and partly by a railway for such portions of the steam as are not navigable, ultimately is bound for the district of Katanga, in the extreme southern portion of the Free State, where there are great copper and gold fields.

Of this latter line the road was opened on September 1 of this year from Stanleyville to Ponthierville and is now in operation for a distance of 127 kilometers. Kindu is reached by water after a journey of 350 kilometers. From this point another railroad will be necessary to Bull, about 300 kilometers distant, to get around the next unnavigable portion of the stream.

Above Bull another navigable part of the Congo will be found, about 600 kilometers long, up to the northern portion of the district of Katanga, and this section is now being surveyed to complete this new and great system of railway and river transportation through the heart of Africa. Thus another link has been added to this wonderful line, the construction of which was pronounced to be impossible because of the supposed insurmountable difficulties presented to engineering skill.

Only a few years ago, in 1898, the first part of it was opened, the well known Cataract line around the falls of the lower Congo. It takes twenty-one days for a voyage from Antwerp to the landing place, Matadi, on the Congo, and from twenty-two to twenty-five days for the inland trip by rail and by river to Stanleyville and Ponthierville, so that these places can be reached in forty-five to fifty days from Europe. A ton of goods can now be taken from Antwerp to Stanleyville at a cost of about $48.—Railway World.

NO EYE FOR GERMS.

The disinfecting force of the health office has a new name, at any rate in some sections of town, and most of the men recognize it and have laughingly adopted it.

Diphtheria has been rampant in many places in town, and recently the germ squad of the health office was called on to fumigate the rooms of a house that had been recently occupied by a small diphtheria patient. He was well enough to watch the proceedings with some interest, and naturally inquired who all the strange men were. He was told that they came from the health office to kill the germs that caused his sickness. They gathered up a good many of his treasured possessions to make way with and set everything in order to fumigate the room, but when it came to getting rid of some of his pet picture books the youngster had a kick coming.

He gathed up a lot of scrap books and stumps of pencils and the like and said positively that there would be nothing doing in the destruction line with those things, as he looked them all over carefully and "couldn't find a single g-worm." Some of the colored men who were helping with the fumigating caught the word and adopted it, and now they habitually refer to themselves for purposes of identification as "the g-worm men."—Washington Star.

Buncoed.

"What's old Hiram Hardapple grumbling about now?"

"Why, he sent ten cents to one of them thar earthquake prophets, and the chap wrote back that thar would be an earthquoke around here in a few days that would tumble down Hiram's house and barn and swallow up Hiram."

"Wal, what's he kicking about? The prediction didn't come true."

"That's just the trouble. Hiram can't get over being buncoed out of those ten cents."—Chicago News.

Current Events.

"Big stick" is potent in making [illegible] homa Democrats drop Jim Crow [illegible]

James Bryce, new British ambassa[illegible] says there is no chance of a war bet[illegible] Japan and America.

Booker T. Washington says the [illegible] can advance and urges the race to [illegible] and build.

President advocates Chicago system [illegible] public playgrounds as necessary [illegible] schools in all cities.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson is elected [illegible] ident of the University of Chicago [illegible] meeting of the trustees.

John L. Sullivan meets Cardinal [illegible] bons and ex-champion and head [illegible] church exchange compliments.

President Johnson, of the Ame[illegible] league, proposes to create a fund [illegible] the pensioning of ball players.

James J. Hill says there are indica[illegible] of a recession in business and [illegible] policies of retrenchment under way.

White witness testifies before the [illegible] military committee of threat made [illegible] kill every negro soldier found on [illegible] streets at Brownsville.

Kansas City traction expert [illegible] in the Milwaukee street car investi[illegible] that Milwaukee has the best syst[illegible] the United States.

President writes to Secretary [illegible] that the investigation of the condi[illegible] of woman and child labor properly [illegible] longs to the bureau of labor.

Navy league of the United States [illegible] resolution urging legislation to [illegible] respect for the uniforms of the [illegible] navy and marine corps.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands [illegible] lifeboatmen and helps rescue te[illegible] sons from the wreck of the steamer [illegible] lin at the Hook of Holland.

Archbishop Ireland, in a speech at [illegible] Paul, deplores what he terms the p[illegible] ent day tendency of legislatures to [illegible] hasty and unwise laws directed a[illegible] corporations.

Damage suits for $1,500,000 will be [illegible] stituted as a result of the wreck of [illegible] Brewster Express in New York, in [illegible] twenty-two persons were killed and [illegible] than 100 injured.

Mayor Becker, of Milwaukee, calls [illegible] Social Democrats, as a party, "the [illegible] of the earth," and in turn is call[illegible] type of rich man's son who could be [illegible] moved without the world missing [illegible]

Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, [illegible] vocates the operation of a free [illegible] car system, which, he says, would [illegible] an end to slum districts by makin[illegible] possible for the poor to live where [illegible] please.

Opposition party wins 104 of the [illegible] contests for seats in the Russian [illegible] from which returns have been rece[illegible] and an overwhelming majority a[illegible] the government's program is indicat[illegible]

Congressman Tawney warns the h[illegible] that the total of appropriations at [illegible] session will aggregate $1,005,246,68[illegible] that unless the revenues increase [illegible] treasury will face a deficit of $100,00[illegible] at the close of the year.

Governor Hughes, of New York, [illegible] special message to the senate, ask[illegible] removal from office of Otto Kelsey, [illegible] perintendent of insurance, declaring [illegible] Kelsey has failed to carry out needed [illegible] forms in his department.

Pensions for every municipal em[illegible] in Chicago under civil service are pro[illegible] ed in a bill introduced in the senate [illegible] Springfield. Other measures may [illegible] reductions in the suburban rates on [illegible] railroads and in fares on elevated [illegible]

Trip of Associated Press correspon[illegible] through famine-stricken districts of R[illegible] sia shows that hundreds of thousands [illegible] peasants are starving or dying of dis[illegible] while officials in charge of the relief [illegible] are enriching themselves by graft.

Evelyn Thaw breaks down under [illegible] merciless cross-examination of Dis[illegible] Attorney Jerome, but, though physi[illegible] weakened, bravely reveals every s[illegible] detail of her past life in her effor[illegible] save her husband, who is on tria[illegible] New York.

Counsel for the American Ice com[illegible] charges the attorney general of [illegible] York with instituting a fight against [illegible] company at the instance of two pr[illegible] nent Democratic politicians who had [illegible] heavily through buying the com[illegible] stock.

Discovery that one of the members [illegible] the Missouri legislature has the sm[illegible] pox causes the representatives to [illegible] in panic from the assembly hall at Jef[illegible] ferson City. Both houses adjourn [illegible] an indefinite time, and many members [illegible] the legislature may have contracted [illegible] disease.

Bill to make two cents a mile the l[illegible] maximum passenger fare on railroads [illegible] Illinois is introduced at Springfield, [illegible] opponents at once suspect a plot of [illegible] tain legislators to steal the thunder [illegible] the railroad and warehouse commis[illegible] and at the same time sidetrack the [illegible] ministration's railway reform measure.

PLAGUE OF GRAND DUK[illegible]

To the pleasure-seeking Rus[illegible] grand dukes Paris has always been [illegible] happy hunting ground where [illegible] lavishly spend their own—and [illegible] people's—money indifferent to the [illegible] ful crisis through which their coun[illegible] is passing, says the Paris correspond[illegible] of the London Bystander. At one [illegible] these gentlemen, amply provided [illegible] cash, were warmly welcomed by [illegible] Paris restaurateurs and tradesmen. [illegible] the course of time, however, this [illegible] underwent a change. The sources f[illegible] which the grand dukes derived th[illegible] supplies seemed to be exhausted, [illegible] they began to run up bills in the est[illegible] lishments they had patronized [illegible] years. This new development was [illegible] at all to the taste of the Paris trad[illegible] men; yet they could not very well [illegible] fuse credit to princes of the blood, [illegible] at one time, had ranked among the [illegible] best customers. 'Cannot somebody [illegible] us of these grand dukes?" was the [illegible] they constantly uttered; and then [illeg

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Orders for Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $15.20 by Freight Prepaid.

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WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had so many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season.

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be **just exactly as represented,**

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works **$14.00**

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works **$11.50**

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works **$15.00**

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works **$12.25**

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works **$15.50**

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works **$12.50**

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works **$17.00**

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works **$14.50**

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works **$12.50**

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works **$9.75**

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works **$12.75**

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works **$10.00**

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works **$13.50**

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works **$10.50**

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works **$15.00**

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works **$12.50**

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works **$5.30**

No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works **$6.75**

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works **$6.60**

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works **$8.75**

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works **$12.50**

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works **$13.50**

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works **$11.00**

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works **$12.25**

Ladies' O Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works **$14.00**

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works **$17.50**

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works **$13.00**

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works **$16.50**

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works **$18.50**

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works **$15.00**

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works **$13.75**

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These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Misses' Semi-Fitting Jacket, With Three-Quarter Length Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1801—All Seams Allowed.

The semi-fitting jacket with three-quarter length sleeves is one of the fetching short jackets for spring wear and is seen in simple and trimmed effects. It will be made up for independent wear and as part of special costumes, all sorts of cloths and suitings being available for it. A smart development of the jacket is here shown, the material being red cloth with black velvet for the pretty rolling collar, which extends along the

low-cut neck edges of the fronts to the top of the closing. The fronts lap widely and are closed with cord loops and buttons. Seams to the shoulders give exquisite lines to the jacket both front and back, the back hanging free from the shoulders in box effect, while the fronts follow the lines of the figure enough to be graceful and stand out prettily from the figure at the bottom. Fancy braid follows all the edges of the jacket and is curved up in two rows over the long seams. The three-quarter length sleeves are laid in stitched plaits below the elbow where they fit closely and are finished with roll-back cuffs that are trimmed with braid.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the jacket requires 3½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Child's Double-Breasted Bath Robe With One-Seam Flowing Sleeves or Two-Seam Coat Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1773—All Seams Allowed.

This simple double-breasted bath robe may be easily made up at home of Turkish toweling, elder-down of striped, checked, plain or figured flannel. The seamless back and loose fronts are smooth across the shoulders and are full enough in the skirt to be both comfortable and graceful. The deep collar is square in the back and points prettily in front, and is bound with satin of a contrasting color. The sleeves may be in flowing or coat sleeve style and will usually be finished with the satin.

Warmth and comfort are first considerations in a garment of this style which, however, may be pretty as well, if neatly made of well chosen material.

The pattern is in 5 sizes—1 to 9 years. For a child of 5 years, the robe needs 3¾ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 2⅜ yards 42 inches wide, or 1½ yards 60 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist, With Long or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1788—All Seams Allowed.

Although an exceedingly simple style, this shirt waist can be made a very elaborate affair by hand embroidery or motifs or insertions used in individual ways. It is a very popular waist to wear with the smart jumper or pinafore waist, having such a large vogue just now. The front is tucked in deep pointed yoke effect and gathered in softly at the belt, while the back, which is smooth, has tucks down each side of the closing to the belt. Long puff sleeves with deep close cuffs or three-quarter length sleeves with wide arm-bands may be used, as preferred. The stock collar and cuffs or arm-bands usually match.

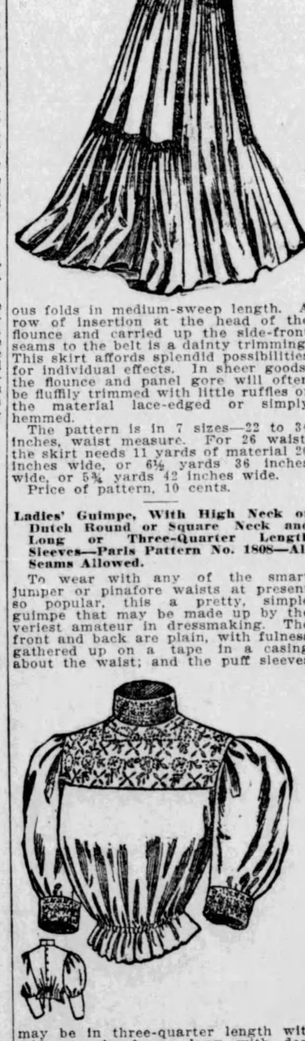
In messaline, taffeta, pongee, batiste, lawn and mull this waist is exceedingly pretty.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist requires 4½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, With Straight Flounce and Medium Sweep—To Be Tucked or Gathered at Top—Paris Pattern No. 1794—All Seams Allowed.

A stunning model for softly falling materials and tissues is here illustrated and may be tucked or gathered at the top. The front-gore is in the new panel effect extending from belt to floor, while the sides are circular and, reaching only a little below the knee, are lengthened by a deep gathered flounce that falls in beautiful voluminous folds in medium-sweep length. A row of insertion at the head of the flounce and carried up the side-front seams to the belt is a dainty trimming. This skirt affords splendid possibilities for individual effects. In sheer goods, the flounce and panel gore will often be fluffily trimmed with little ruffles of the material lace-edged or simply hemmed.



The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt needs 11 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 6½ yards 36 inches wide, or 5¾ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Guimpe, With High Neck or Dutch Round or Square Neck and Long or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves—Paris Pattern No. 1808—All Seams Allowed.

To wear with any of the smart jumper or pinafore waists at present so popular, this a pretty, simple guimpe that may be made up by the veriest amateur in dressmaking. The front and back are plain, with fulness gathered up on a tape in a casing about the waist; and the puff sleeves

may be in three-quarter length with wide arm-bands or long with deep close cuffs, as preferred. The upper part of the front and back and the stock collar may be of all-over lace or embroidery, fancy tucking or any preferred decorative goods or elaborated with insertions or motifs. If preferred, the guimpe may be made with a Dutch round or square neck.

The pattern is in 8 sizes—32 to 46 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the guimpe needs 3¼ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 42 inches wide.

Prices of pattern, 10 cents.

Girls' Tucked Dress, With Fancy Low-Necked Yoke, Three-Quarter Length Sleeves and With or Without the Sleeveless Guimpe—Paris Pattern No. 1775—All Seams Allowed.

Tucks enter attractively into the decorative scheme of this charming little frock, which is simple enough for even the amateur dressmaker to undertake, all the tucks being allowed for and carefully marked in the pattern. The full straight skirt has five evenly spaced tucks above its wide hem and is gathered to the same belt as the waist. A low-neck yoke that is shallow and round at the back and deep and decidedly individual in shape at the front forms the upper part of the waist and will usually be of lace,

embroidery, tucking or some material in contrast to the other parts. Three-quarter length puff sleeves, with wide tucked arm-bands, finish this charming little frock. The guimpe is usually made of lace or some dainty material, where it shows above the neck of the dress.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—6 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years, the dress requires 6⅝ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 3⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 42 inches wide; and the guimpe needs 1⅛ yard 20 inches wide, or ⅞ yard 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist, Closed at Left Side of Front—Paris Pattern No. 1778—All Seams Allowed.

A pretty shirtwaist with fronts opening over a cross-tucked plastron vest is here shown made of fine linen. The closing is made at the left side of the front. A box-plait is formed down the front edge of each front and two tuck box-plaits extending from the shoulder to the bust-line give

breadth and long shoulder lines. The tucks in the vest are spaced to be wide apart and just above each is an inset of lace insertion. Tucks and insertion make the stock collar and the long close cuffs exceedingly pretty, the cuffs reaching almost to the elbow where they joint the full puff sleeves. The fronts are gathered at the belt and puff out a very little, while the back is drawn down tight, a tuck box-plait at each side of the center giving long tapering lines.

All the new shirtings and many varieties of dress goods are available for waists of this style.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist requires 4½ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

WM. C. M'MILLAN IS DEAD

Son of Late U. S. Senator, Was Ill for Two Months.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—William C. McMillan, eldest son of the late United States Senator James McMillan, and one of the prominent candidates for election by the legislature last month to the United States senate to succeed Senator R. A. Alger, died at 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home on Jefferson avenue, after an illness of nearly two months.

JAP SHIPS AT HONOLULU

Training Squadron Is Now in Hawaiian Waters.

Honolulu, Feb. 20.—The Japanese training squadron, consisting of the cruisers Matsushima, Hashidate and Itsukushima, has arrived here. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Admiral Tomika from the flagship Matsushima communicated his approach by means of wireless telegraphy. Rear Admiral Very replied welcoming him. Hundreds of Japanese went to the harbor to greet the squadron. As the Japanese warships entered the harbor a national salute was fired. The admirals then exchanged salutes and the Japanese vessels docked at the naval wharf.

At 1 o'clock official visits were exchanged.

All the shipping in the harbor is decorated and American and Japanese flags are floating everywhere.

Five thousand Japanese in holiday attire were on the harbor front awaiting the arrival of the squadron. The welcome was enthusiastic and hearty.

Calls between the officers of the squadron and the governor were exchanged today. Much entertainment for officers and men has been provided by both Americans and Japanese. The cruisers have been painted a lead color. After the festivities today the Japanese cruisers will proceed to Australia.

DON'T BE FAT.

My New Obesity Reducer Quickly Changes Your Weight to Normal, Requires No Starvation Process and is Absolutely Safe.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

My new Obesity Reducer, taken at mealtime, compels perfect assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment where

The Above Illustration Shows the Remarkable Effects of This Wonderful Obesity Reducer—What It Has Done For Others It Can Do For You.

it belongs. It requires no starvation process. You can eat all you want. It makes muscle, bone, sinew, nerve and brain tissue and quickly reduces your weight to normal. It takes off the big stomach and relieves the compressed condition and enables the heart to act freely and the lungs to expand naturally and the kidneys and liver to perform their functions in a natural manner. You will feel better the first day you try this wonderful home food. Fill out coupon herewith and mail today.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Kellogg's Obesity Reducer with testimonials from hundreds who have been greatly reduced, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

F. J. KELLOGG, 4769 Kellogg Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

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FIGHTING WHITE PLAGUE

It Kills One Out of Every Nine Persons in the Country.

Fresh Air, Water, Sunshine and Wholesome Food Are Required.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Tuberculosis may well be called the "great white plague." More people have died from it than were killed in all the wars that men have fought. It is appalling to think that one out of every nine persons in the United States dies from this dread disease. In fact one death in every four that occurs between the ages of twenty and fifty is due to tuberculosis. The number of people who die from this cause in the United States is equal to the combined mortality from peritonitis, appendicitis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, grippe, cancer and smallpox. What an awful state of affairs, now that we learn that consumption is in reality the most curable of all chronic diseases.

After studying the subject for many years, the scientists announce that while tuberculosis is extremely contagious, it is both preventable and curable. Dr. Joseph McDowell Mathews, of Louisville, goes even farther and states: "There are two reasons why people die from consumption—ignorance and laziness." Bearing all this in mind, America has begun one of the greatest wars that her people will ever know. It is the war between science, hygiene and common sense on the one side, and ignorance, indifference and unsanitary conditions on the other. It was long believed that consumption was hereditary, and when a parent had the disease the cry went forth that some or all of the children must have it. Modern science and research have proved that this theory is all fudge. It is true that a child may inherit a parent's physique to a certain extent, and that it may have less powers of resistance, but it is certain that the disease cannot be inherited. When a child follows a parent to the grave with consumption, it is only because of carelessness with the sputum from the diseased lungs of the older person.

The average consumptive coughs out millions of bacilli a day, and while sunshine kills many of these germs, the careless person may know that through his own indifference he is infecting the air about him and wilfully inoculating thousands of others with the disease that is ravaging him. These germs, when dry, float out on the air and infect other persons in various ways. Sometimes they go through the skin, producing a local disease; again they are swallowed with food and produce an intestinal trouble; and finally through the air, which, when inhaled, is likely to produce consumption.

The people of the poorer classes are more liable to infection because they have less sunshine and fresh air in their homes, have less nourishing food, and so have less resisting power when the disease germs come their way. There are 10,000 cases among the lower classes in New York city. One authority says: "Consumption is more frequent among the poor, the badly housed, the underfed, the intemperate, and individuals debilitated by excesses, disease or certain occupations. Without better housing for the poor, the tuberculosis problem cannot be solved." Negroes are more susceptible to the ravages of consumption than white people, the mortality among them being three times as great. More married men die of this disease than those who are single. One of the greatest aids to consumption nowadays is found in adulterated foods, which offer bulk and not substance to the consumer.

The one great thing about consumption that the world has not yet realized is that it cannot be cured by nostrums, by patent medicines, by quack doctors, nor by widely advertised remedies with attractive-sounding titles. It is cured solely and entirely by wise and judicious use of fresh air, water, sunshine, and an abundance of wholesome food, all abetted by determination to rid the mind of worry and to get well. Occasionally simple medical remedies are necessary, when the hygiene or dietetic means have not proved sufficient to combat the disease; but those instances where medicine is needed are few and should not be magnified. Climate is a great factor, and one should generally be chosen that goes to neither excess of heat or cold.

Those who have made the prevention of tuberculosis a study say that people who are afflicted with the disease should sleep alone in a room with no hangings, upholstered furniture, or useless floor coverings. White-washed or painted walls are better than those covered with wall paper. Consumptives need not be afraid of cold weather so long as the body is protected and the feet kept dry. They need to be temperate in all things, and should scrupulously avoid dust, disorder, dampness and bad air. Instead of medicine they need large quantities of nourishing food. At the sanitariums the inmates are often forced to eat more than they are inclined to take, in order to overcome the wasting effects of the tissue-destroying disease.

It is accepted that the surest cure lies in the old cry, "back to nature," and in a hundred mountain regions in the United States one may see rough log cabins or canvas tents, with one side open to the weather, where live all the year round men or women who are being cured of what was considered a few years ago an incurable and hopeless malady. And this is how they are doing it. They have clothed themselves warmly and comfortably; they have left care and worry behind; they are eating four and five meals a day of fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, and beef; they are spending from twelve to twenty-two hours out doors each day, lying in big chairs in the sun, or perhaps taking short walks and a little exercise; they are making a point of being cheerful and hopeful, and as a result of such determination the majority of them will return to their homes restored to the health which they lost through carelessness or ignorance.

A young lady who recently spent a year in a western resort for tuberculosis patients, said to me not long ago with tears in her eyes: "Oh, I wish I were rich. I never wished it before, but now I would know what to do with money if I had it. I would not build art galleries nor found libraries nor endow schools. I would just buy yards of beefsteak, and tanks of good milk and cream, and carloads of eggs and bread, and I would take them out west to these people—the poor ones who are making a fight for life. Oh, what a brave fight they are making, and many of them can't win out, just because they haven't enough to eat. The fresh air can't do it all. I have seen them, I have lived among them, and I know how much many of them need."

It is said that the people of the arid regions of the west petitioned one of our multimillionaires, who gives many millions to charity, to use some of his money for work among the sufferers from tuberculosis. They wanted him to supply the funds to build camps and buy plain, healthgiving food for those who would live in them. His reply was to the effect that it would hardly be an investment worth while, because persons who might be restored to health from this disease could hardly be expected to make energetic citizens who would be factors in the upbuilding of the nation. In this the great man was altogether wrong, for there have already come from the camps, the state and private sanitariums, and from homes built in the open, hundreds and hundreds of men and women who have been restored to health and happiness and returned to their homes well and strong and capable.

A few millions given to this cause would save more lives, and do more good than any endowment that has yet been made in this country, where endowments are so frequent and so munificent. But even as it is the great fight against consumption is being waged everywhere. Massachusetts built state camps and sanitariums for the cure of her consumptives, and Vermont followed with the one at Rutland. New York appropriated a half-million dollars for a state sanitarium, and Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan and other states have undertaken similar work. Congress has appropriated $100,000 for the creation of a hospital for the District of Columbia. This institution is to be local, not federal.

Many of our cities are going in for the work on their own account. In Philadelphia Mr. Henry Phipps has given a million dollars for fighting the disease. Denver has two institutions, the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, to which Guggenheim & Sons gave $30,000, and the Agnes Memorial Sanitarium, for people of small means, which is under the control of the Episcopal Diocese of Colorado. In Tennessee the King's Daughters are raising money for a home for incurables, and have planned to have a tuberculosis branch located in the mountains. Pittsburg has just opened a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

The national government is looking after the men in the army, navy and marine service. Its general tuberculosis hospital for men of the army and navy is at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Seamen of the Merchant Marine service, keepers of lighthouses, officers and men of the revenue cutter service, of the coast and geodetic survey, etc., are sent to Fort Stanton, New Mexico. This site was chosen because the sun shines there 340 days in the year. The navy also has a camp at Pensacola, Florida, accommodating 50 patients. The President issued an order recently providing for the inspection of all government offices, and an offer of free medical examination to all persons in the government employ who are believed to be suffering from tuberculosis. The order also authorized an investigation of health among the Indians, and prohibited immigrants afflicted with consumption from landing.

PROFITABLE INVENTIONS

Many Results Not Dependent on Size of Article.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Whenever a new patent comes out, especially some little thing that anybody might have made, you will always hear the remark: "Why couldn't I have thought of that?" Fortunes are made from even the most trivial contrivances. A man walked from Philadelphia to Washington to patent the gimlet-pointed screw, and the simple idea eventually earned him more than a million dollars. The rubber tip on the end of lead pencils made its inventor rich. The metal point on the end of your shoe-string earned a fortune for the woman who thought of it, and the copper cap that so long adorned the toes of children's shoes earned $2,000,000 for the lucky person who patented it.

Many valuable inventions were hit upon in a most accidental way. The art of making sugar white was discovered by a harmless old speckled hen. This feathered matron one day went for a walk through a field of clay, and later, without taking the precaution to wipe her feet, walked through a sugar mill on the same plantation, indifferent to the fact that she was scattering clay over the loose mounds of sugar as she passed. Afterwards it was discovered that wherever her tracks had fallen on the moist sugar the clay had whitened it. Scientists took up the matter, and from this incident introduced the method of bleaching sugar by the clay process.

A dog gave us the art of dyeing cloth in quite as accidental a manner. One afternoon so many years ago that the date is of small consequence, a noted man and his sweetheart went for a walk along the sands of the seashore in a far off country. A little dog trailed along at their heels, and becoming weary of much love-making, finally ran ahead and went fishing among the rocks. One particular shell fish which he captured and devoured exuded a fluid which dyed the hair about his mouth a pretty purple. Investigation of this incident founded the science of dyeing cloth which now gives a happy feminine world the pleasure of flaunting so many brilliant colors in its attire.

A man from Michigan was told by the doctors to take his wife south for her health. He purchased a big wagon and team for the trip, and thought to make some profit by carrying a stock of feather dusters to sell along the way. One day he went to the factory where his dusters were being made, and while standing in the yards talking to one of the employes, picked up from the ground one of the "strutters," or tail feathers from a turkey—the refuse from the duster factory. He began idly twisting a thread back and forth through its broken edges, and the idea of the featherbone came to him from the result of the idle play of his hands. The featherbone is the successor of whalebone, and is indispensable to the attire of the modern woman. He patented the idea and received so much money from it that he will never have to travel overland in a wagon again unless he wants to.

A man standing in front of the postoffice in Washington, D. C., bent a small piece of tin in his fingers until it took the shape of a T. "This would make a good paper fastener," he remarked to the man with whom he was talking, and he straightway had the idea patented. Another man made money from the device of an imbedded string in the end of an envelope to cut the paper as it is drawn out. Still another man added to this idea by tying a knot in the end of the string to keep it from being drawn through.

It is interesting to note how man has borrowed many of his ideas from the animal world. Wasps made paper from wood long before man decided it was a good substitute for rags. The folding scissors and folding pocket compass are only copies of the folding lower jaw of the dragon fly. The flying squid, a specie of cuttlefish, has a way of projecting itself as high as twelve feet above the surface of the water by forcibly expelling water from its body. Man saw this and invented the skyrocket. The rope-making machine used in the United States navy follows almost the precise lines that a spider does when making his own frail cable.

Women have been prominent in the field of invention, and there are over 3,500 different devices credited to their ingenuity. Of the list of things invented by women about ninety per cent are devoted to the home, the kitchen, and to woman's dress. The records in the patent office almost tell the history of woman and her progress during the past hundred years. The first patent given a woman in the nineteenth century was granted to Mary Kier in 1809 for "straw weaving with silk or thread"—the probable forerunner of American matting. One of the most recent inventions by woman is a shoestring that won't come untied.

The records of the patent office show how some people have invaded the field of invention with most eccentric ideas. One of these is an anti-scratching device for hens. This unique contrivance when fastened to the ankle of a hen not only prevents her from scratching, but absolutely forces her to walk away in spite of herself. Each time she kicks backward the points of the device stick in the ground and propel her forward. An invention called the "anti-snoring device" is something similar to a telephone. It fits over the head and has a tube running from the ear to a piece that fits over the mouth. No sooner does the sleeper begin to snore than the sound is transmitted to his own ear, causing him to awake at once. It would certainly be a boon to the public if the Pullman Car company would corner this patent and furnish it to fat men who travel on sleepers. Another ambitious inventor has brought out a machine which will automatically tip a man's hat when he passes a lady acquaintance on the street.

A woman is responsible for a patent crimping pin that can be used as a paper cutter, a skirt supporter, a paper file, a bouquet holder, a safety pin, a shawl fastener, and a book-mark. There is a patent churn that rocks the baby's cradle; a pocketbook that combines a pistol, so that when the highwayman demands your money or your life, you can send him to kingdom come while in the seeming act of handing him your valuables. This idea may have been plagiarized from the cannon-plow which was brought forward in the early days for the use of pioneers on prairie farms in the time of Indian uprisings. When the industrious tiller of the soil was interrupted by bad Indians determined to take his scalp, he merely had to turn his plow about, pull the lanyard, and greet the astonished enemy with a load of grape or shrapnel.

The story is told of an Iowa man who patented an India rubber sidewalk. After much lobbying with his friends among the town council, he was allowed to put down several yards of it as an experiment. As a noise-absorber it proved most effective, and the early demonstrations seemed to be living down all skepticism in regard to it so rapidly that the inventor's fortune was all but made. Then the inventor made a fatal blunder. To show how solid and strong it was, he began jumping up and down on it with his whole weight. The walk could not forget that it was still rubber, and when the ambitious inventor planked his heels into it he was promptly pitched over the fence into a brier patch. The episode proved such a joke that the budding popularity of the new idea began to wane and there are still no rubber sidewalks in Iowa.

Another happy idea that came to grief was the adjustable pulpit, brought out by a Texas inventor. An observing member of a certain congregation in the Lone Star State noticed that some of their preachers were tall, and some were short, so he conceived the ida of making an adjustable pulpit which would accommodate itself to all heights. The first preacher to use the automatic device was a short man, and the inventor was on hand and took his measure to a nicety. Later when a six-foot pastor came on the inventor had the grippe and could not go to church. The pulpit was set for his little predecessor and nobody could do a thing with it. The inventor had insisted that his device was easy enough to manipulate, but it proved most stubborn and would not submit to a readjustment. The tall man started in with it, and it was so low that in reading his text he had to stoop over almost as much as if his book were placed on a chair. Then he began to preach, he was getting along well enough until he suddenly stamped his foot to emphasize a point. His action released the spring in the floor and the pulpit shot upward until it completely hid the preacher from the view of his hearers. The remainder of his sermon sounded about the same as if he had been in a well. The congregation were so indignant at the inventor for precipitating this embarrassing situation that he was almost churched.

Thomas Jefferson may be termed the "Father of the Patent Office," for it was he who saw to the passing of the act creating the office and the copyright system. For a number of years he was one of the committee who passed on the merits of all designs submitted to the office. One Dr. Thornton, a rather eccentric man, was the only department clerk the office had for a long period. During the war of 1812, when the British soldiers had a cannon trained on the patent office to destroy it, the doctor rushed out and placed his body before the mouth of the cannon, exclaiming that if goths and vandals would destroy a building containing models that would benefit all the world, the ball must first go through his body. It was spared, but in 1836 the office burned out and the only thing saved was a book of no particular value.

A FRIEND'S TIP

70-Year-Old Man Not Too Old to Accept a Food Pointer.

"For the last 20 years," writes a Maine man, "I've been troubled with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, and have tried about every known remedy without much in the way of results until I took up the food question.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts food, after I had taken all sorts of medicines with only occasional, temporary relief.

"This was about nine months ago, and I began the Grape-Nuts for breakfast with cream and a little sugar. Since then I have had the food for at least one meal a day, usually for breakfast.

"Words fail to express the benefit I received from the use of Grape-Nuts. My stomach is almost entirely free from pain and my liver complaint is about cured, I have gained flesh, sleep well, can eat nearly any kind of food except greasy, starchy things, and am strong and healthy at the age of 70 years.

"If I can be the means of helping any poor mortal who has been troubled with dyspepsia as I have been, I am willing to answer any letter enclosing stamp." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The shaded portion of this little map is the Gulf Coast of Texas, lying along the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry.

It is a strip of some of the very

richest farm land

in America. This fact has become but recently known to even the residents of that section.

These residents were practically all cattle-raisers, who let their stock roam at will over the country as late as 1904.

One day it was noticed that the soil was exceedingly fertile, and that vegetables would grow "like wild-fire" if the ground were moistened.

Then an enterprising man with a taste for farming and gardening said: "I'm going to find water"—and he dug for it.

He struck an underlying sheet of crystal clear

artesian water

that made his well a "gusher."

He watered his tract and it did the rest, with the help of that magnificent

mild, year-'round climate.

Then others did the same—and others—until now there are large areas of productive land. There are still larger areas that only need water to be just as productive—and the water is there, under it!

That is the proposition to-day: you can buy choice, rich farm land, irrigated and ready to earn you $300 to $500 per acre yearly NET PROFIT, at the very low price of $25 to $40 per acre, depending upon its location and nearness to the railroad.

The railroad facilities will place your products in the markets ahead of every other fruit and vegetable growing section of the country.

Let me send you an 80-page illustrated book about the Texas Gulf Coast Country, and tell you about the very low round-trip rates: $25 from Chicago; $20 from St. Louis, etc.

Save this ad and write me TO-DAY. Sixteen carloads of people went down on our excursion of January 15. ACT NOW.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager,

Room 45 La Salle Sta. CHICAGO. | Room 45 Frisco Bldg. ST. LOUIS.

ROCK ISLAND-FRISCO LINES

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS R. R.

STOMACH TROUBLE.
Cured—Free Trial

A $1.00 box of Haskell's Tablets for stomach trouble sent free to any sufferer of **dyspepsia, indigestion, heart fluttering, nervousness, sour stomach, distress after eating, sick headache,** etc. It costs you nothing to try these tablets. They contain no harmful drugs—they relieve instantly. So sure am I that Haskell's Tablets will benefit you that I will, at my own risk, send you a dollar box. Give them a fair trial. If they help you, pay for them; if not, it is my loss. Book Free.

W. S. Haskell, Dept. B. 842 W. State St., Marshall, Mich.

Be Good TO YOURSELF! "IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND;" if you need help try my new invention—not a drug—the **BACHELOR'S FRIEND,** based on 50 years study. Free trial offered by Dr. Focte, Box 788, New York

$36 A WEEK and expenses to men with rig to introduce Poultry Tonic. Grant Co., Dept. 29, Springfield, Ill.

EAST TENN. FARMS For Sale—400-800 stock farms 200 and 1,000 acre grain and grass farms. Apply to us if interested. Morristown Real Estate Exchange, Morristown, Tenn

WEALTHY GENTLEMAN, worth over $25,000, will inherit more, would like to meet young widow or maiden lady with view to immediate matrimony. No objection to working girl. Address Mr. H., Desk 777, Ceylon Building, Chicago.

Pleasing Lady of fine appearance and loving disposition, worth over $15,000, wishes to meet young or middle age man who wants to marry at once. No objection to poor man. Will assist husband financially. Address Miss Hart, Dept. 787, 54 Wabash, Chicago.

WANTED: Men each state to distribute samples of our goods and take advertising cards. Salary $21 per week, $3 a day expense allowance. SAUNDERS CO., Dept. 9, Chicago.

WANTED: MEN TO TRAVEL, deliver samples and advertise our goods locally. Salary $81 per month, expenses advanced. BEEZLEY CO., Dept. 5, Monon Block, Chicago.

SOME GOOD PHYSICIAN should investigate this fine Toledo opening. For rent: house of 12 rooms, with office and reception room, furnace and bath; built for doctor's use; good barn on premises, with paved driveway, large frontage; can rent with the privilege of purchase. Address C. C. DAWSON, Agt., 1228 Dorr St., Toledo, O.

CALLS STOESSEL TRAITOR

Smirnoff Charges Against Him Are Secured.

Document Shows Commanding Generals Were Quarreling All Through Siege.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—A copy of the secret report on the defense of Port Arthur, which is the basis of the indictment on which Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, Lieut. Gen. Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

Sunday.
Walk in the light, and thou shalt own
Thy darkness passed away,
Because that light hath on thee shone
In which is perfect day.

Monday.
Keep doing, always doing—remember that wishing, dreaming, intending, murmuring, talking, sighing and repining are all idle and profitless employments.

Tuesday.
Try to be something in the world, and you will be something; aim at excellence and excellence will be attained. This is the great secret of success and eminence. "I cannot do it," never accomplished anything. "I will try," has wrought wonders.

Wednesday.
If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain,
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

Thursday.
Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think.

Friday.
I'll not confer with sorrow
Till tomorrow;
But joy shall have her way
this very day.

Saturday.
The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts.

THE OLD SPECKLED HEN

John Bigelow lived not fifty miles from here,
Was large of heart and in his faith sincere,
He was a farmer very well-to-do,
And had a wife devoted, kind and true.
But yet one sin life's devious ways beset,
She was inclined to worry and to fret,
'Bout this or that, servants or hired men,
But just now 'bout a poor old speckled hen.

The rounding year had on their efforts smiled,
The great barn loft with sweetest hay was piled.
The yellow pumpkins 'neath September skies
Had grown to more than their accustomed size.
The honey bees had bounteous sweets distilled,
And ripening apples all the orchard filled.
But in her heart there was no joyous song;
The hen with many speckles had gone wrong.

The various crops in garden and in field
Had given forth a more than generous yield.
The sheep and cattle both had multiplied,
And in the house and barn were laid aside
A good supply of all they made or grew
To meet their wants the coming winter through.
Yet she could find no comfort night or day,
The speckled hen had laid her eggs away.

And so one day, when to her house there came
An aged friend, we will not call by name,
And frankly asked how they were prospering now,
Poor Mrs. Highlow knit her anxious brow,
And bowing down her discontented head,
Forgetting all the blessings round her spread,
Declared that she was awfully distressed,
The speckled hen had gone and hid her nest.

And so it is too many souls possess
The same great weakness that caused distress.
The little ills that life's pathway beset
We magnify, and o'er them fume and fret.
With eyes downcast and half despondent tread,
We overlook the blessings round us spread.
'Tis true alike of women and of men,
And every life has its old speckled hen.
—From City Songs and Country Carols, by Thomas F. Porter.

The Blessings Within Our Grasp

Contentment is only another word for happiness, and happiness is the universal pursuit of the world. "If I could have this, that, or the other thing, I should be perfectly happy," is what the most of us have thought, not once, but many times in our lives. And then, when we obtain that which we have so much desired, some way, it does not bring the happiness we expected. We are always looking beyond for something better than we have in the present, and by so doing we miss the blessings within our grasp.

This does not mean that we are to settle in a hole and live there without striving to develop our finest qualities, and to improve our condition in every way possible, but it does mean that we should make the best of what comes into our daily lives and to extract from our circumstances every bit of sweetness or happiness they afford. The way we look at things determine our happiness or misery in this world.

"A contented mind is a blessing kind;
And a merry heart is a purse well lined;
Then what care I though the world go by,
For it's better far to laugh than cry."

There's a good, old message in those lines, which, if realized and put into practice, would fill the world with sunshine. The importance which is attached to contentment is given substantial proof by the amount that has been written about it, both in prose and verse. Look through any book of quotations and there are always several extracts from the best of ancient and modern writers, which have for their theme contentment, and the joy that comes from a contented mind.

It is the longing for possessions we are not able to have that brings the greatest discontent. Poverty is hard to bear, but if it must be borne, its sting is less than when poisoned with envy. Those who count their blessings or mercies are grateful and happy. Those who gaze about to see how much more others have than they are following the path that leads to wretchedness.

What difference does it make if your house is not so fine, or your clothes are not so handsome as your neighbor's? These are certainly silly things over which to be miserable, yet many a woman neglects to do the best with what she has, because she thinks some other woman she knows is sure to have something so much better. Fine clothes and furniture never made anyone happy with a happiness that was enduring. Things of that sort should never be made a trouble, though you may long for what is beautiful.

If you have good health, that in itself is a divine blessing. If you have enough to eat, a comfortable place in which to live, and clothes to cover you, even if they are not in the latest fashion, these are mercies to be thankful for. There is nothing which will arouse the evil spirit in a woman quicker than her envy of some one who has more of the things money will buy than she possesses. Envy and jealousy are the parents of harmful deeds and harmful words, and these, in the long run, are pretty sure to come back and strike the one with whom they originated.

There is a weapon used by the natives of Australia called the boomerang. One variety is constructed in such a way that it can be hurled so as to turn while in the air and come back almost to the place whence it was thrown. Perhaps you may not have thought of it, but this action is repeated by the deeds we do, or the words we speak, in their swift return to the one with whom they originated. You certainly know that for acts or words of kindness we are always sure to receive the same sort in reward and why should this not be true of the harmful things we hurl into the air? Nine times out of ten when we feel that we want to hurt some one for having more than comes into our lot, the cause is discontent, which is soon followed by the imps of jealousy and envy, and then there is no telling what we may do or say.

Then is the moment to count your blessings, and to be quick about it.

The carping, discontented, restless people are miserable because they are blind to their blessings and are always dissatisfied with what they have. It's a good idea to say when your lot in life does not please you, "it might be worse," for if you spend your time in sullen discontent, you are making no move toward something better.

It often happens we cannot see how much we have to be thankful for until trouble arises, or our blessings have taken wings and flown away. Then is the time we regret our discontent and long to be placed again where, when too late, we realize we were happy if we had only been wise enough to appreciate it.

Some one has written, "contentment kills ambition." This is not necessarily true, and the one who has some pet project, some talent to develop, is more than likely to succeed in the endeavor if discontent does not block the way.

One thing that is a cross, indeed, is for a mother to see her neighbor's children having advantages superior to those that she can give her own. Discontent in this matter is something she should guard against for it will transmit itself to her children. Encourage them to profit by what they can obtain in the line of education. Make them feel they have much to be thankful for, and these seeds, thoroughly implanted, will be sure to bring good fruit, when, by their own efforts they can attain to things which were denied them in their childhood. A discontented, envious spirit is a bad one with which to face the world, and the children should be taught to understand St. Paul's words: "I have learned, in whatever state I am, therewith to be content."

There is another phase of the question which should not be forgotten, and that is the effect which discontent has upon your appearance. Age will fight shy of tracing lines, and digging furrows on the face of one who counts her blessings, and is not always expecting misfortune. The ones who look on the bright side are the ones who keep their youth the longest, and the woman who possesses this virtue is more than likely to live to a mellow, happy old age, for longevity travels with a contented mind, and a contented mind is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The Cozy Corner

MAKING HAPPINESS FOR OTHERS.

In response to the appeal of a Broken-Hearted Mother, many letters have come to the Cozy Corner, proving by their contents how much sympathy exists in the world for those who are in sorrow. The following letter, signed "Charlie's Wife," we are more than glad to print because it shows how, even when in grief, its writer did not forget to take thought of others.

Ever since reading the letter of A Broken-Hearted Mother I have wished I could give her some tiny crumb of comfort. Our little boy came to us on Thanksgiving a year ago, and on November 8 he left us for the brighter home. I do not need to tell you how lonely last Thanksgiving day was. We had planned, long before he left us, for the good time we were to have Christmas, with a tree for the little people among our immediate relatives. It seemed at first almost impossible to carry out our original plan, but we talked it over, and decided if we could not have our own baby—he was our only one—we could make Christmas a happy time for others, and we did. Of course it is hard, but if one can put aside their own sorrow and help some one else, I think it one of the best things possible.—"Charlie's Wife."

A HAPPY OLD MAID.

As the Cozy Corner readers have probably noticed, there has been a rush of corn cures to this column, in response to the letter from Thomas' Wife relating her sufferings from these little tormentors. All sorts and kinds of remedies have been suggested, and among so many we are thinking she must have found something to help her. Because of this, we have decided to be hard-hearted and not print any more cures for afflictions of this nature. However, we have had such a cheery letter on the subject from a subscriber who signs herself A Happy Old Maid, we wish to ask her to come again and write of anything she happens to think of. Whatever it may be, judging from the bright and cheery spirit of her "corn" letter, it is more than likely to be something enjoyable. —Editor.

FOR RHEUMATIC KNEES.

Along comes a letter from a thoughtful correspondent who signs herself Aunt Margaret and sends a rule for knitting a protection for rheumatic knees. She has tried them herself and says they are a great comfort. This is how she makes them:

The middle part, which fits over the knee, is made first. Cast on 12, and knit 160 rows; the unevenly numbered rows are in plain knitting, the others purled, as these form the wrong side of the work. The first and last three stitches are always plain, but it is better to slip the first stitch of every row. Knit without increasing until the eleventh row. After the first three, and before the last three stitches of this row, knit twice into one stitch. Increase thus in every fourth row ten times, then in every alternate row ten times. In the eighty-ninth row, decrease instead of increase, by knitting two together. Decrease in every alternate row nine times, then in every fourth row ten times. Then knit ten rows without decreasing, cast off, and sew the two short edges together flatly on the wrong side. Now take four needles and pick up eighty stitches round the side of the work. Knit six rounds, then rib fifty-three rounds by working two plain, two purl. Knit fifty-nine rounds to correspond at the other side of the work, thus completing the kneecap.—Aunt Margaret.

A GOOD WORKING DRESS.

Another friend who calls herself a "Busy Housekeeper," sends a suggestion for a good working dress which she invented herself, and finds more satisfactory than any other she has tried. This is her idea:

I make two-piece dresses out of rather dark, attractive wash goods. The shirtwaist I make to fit as well as possible, and button it behind. A wide band is sewed on around the neck and buttoned at the back. The sleeves are elbow length. The skirt is a five-gored pattern, with a flounce around the bottom. The placket is closed with buttons and buttonholes. The skirt is buttoned to the waist in the back. A belt of the same material is stitched to the skirt and it also buttons in the back. With a little white turnover collar and an apron I can always look trim and neat, no matter what I am doing. Perhaps I shouldn't say so, but my husband tells me this dress is very becoming.—"A Busy Housekeeper."

A PINNED-ON BABY.

The Mother of One sends this original idea: When I wish to leave my baby on the bed so that I may attend to my work, I take two of the largest size safety pins and pin through his skirts to the bed cover. Then it is impossible for him to roll off. With this same precaution he is safe on the sofa. One time, when he was but a few weeks old, I went to visit my mother in a town that was a day's journey from my home. Baby was pinned to the car seat, where he was perfectly safe when I had to leave him alone for anything.—"Mother of One."

QUESTIONS ASKED.

Will some one tell me through the Cozy Corner what will prevent my hair from falling out? I have tried sage tea, but it does not seem to stop it. I would like to have some simple home remedy.—"Ella J.," Indiana.

A request has come for a recipe for making Mexican tamales. Do any of The Blade readers know how they are made?—Ed.

Will some one give me directions for crocheting bedroom slippers? Please state what yarn to use and how much is required.—"R. W. C.," Georgia.

Will some one please tell me how to clean a child's fur set made of lamb's wool and angora fur?—Mrs. G. H. Ridgway.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

To Mary Pay: A simple way to clean silver, and one that saves time and labor, is to put the silverware in a pan and pour on enough sour milk to cover it. Let it stay in the sour milk bath until bright and clean. Then wash in warm water with a few drops of ammonia added.—Ed.

To Mrs. A. W. W.: When a new family moves into your neighborhod unless you find you can be of immediate help to them in some way, the time for you to pay a first visit is within a week or two, when you are sure they are settled. Be neighborly and informal, so that they may feel you are giving them a welcome. A friendly feeling between neighbors is one of the pleasant things about living.—Ed.

TOILET HINTS.

There are ears that have a bare look; the head is bald back of them, and there are no locks growing around them. There they stand, sticking right out from the side of the head and looking as uninviting as anything you could ever imagine.

To prevent the ears from having this bare appearance don't do up your hair too tightly. Pulling the hair too tightly back of the ears will bring a strain upon the roots which will gradually cause the hair to crinkle up and fall out.

It is a very serious thing, this tugging at the roots of the hair constantly as one does when one does up one's hair too tightly. Tying the hair with a string upon the crown of the head is very apt to make one bald back of the ears, for it brings a strain upon the roots of the hair.

The short, straggly hairs flying from the nape of the neck or on the sides of the head, give a very untidy appearance. These can be held in place by combs, shell or invisible hairpins, or invisible nets. The combs or hairpins look the best.

Watch your waist line and keep it trim and tidy. Old dingy belts, or skirts slipping down look very badly. There are big pins and safeties to hold the skirt in place, and it does not cost very much to buy a new belt when your old one is shabby.

The woman who must do her own work may keep her hands in order by these aids: the dish mop when she is washing dishes, never letting the hands into the water, and the rubber gloves for rougher work. A few drops of olive oil rubbed well into the hands will do wonders in keeping them in good condition.

A little healing lotion which should be kept in the house for every emergency is this: One drachm of boric acid, two ounces of rose water. When a child shows any little skin irritation it can be applied with splendid results.

Arnica diluted with water is a good application for painful, aching feet. When giving foot massage always draw the blood from the ankle or instep toward the toes.

A handful, or less, of salt thrown into the water in which you wash your face will keep your skin in a healthy condition and give you a good complexion.

Mud stains on dark clothes should be allowed to dry before any attempt is made to rub them off. Very often after drying the mud will come right off with a good brushing and leave little or no mark.

How Foreign Women Labor

WOMEN ARE CHEAPER THAN OXEN IN RUSSIA. HERE IS A TEAM OF FOURTEEN WOMEN, HARNESSED TO THE PLOW, TAKING THE PLACE OF BEASTS OF BURDEN.
—Woman's Home Companion.

It is often said that American women are better treated than the women of any other nation, and it is a rare thing to see the women of this country engaged in hard, manual labor. The women who work in the fields and large market gardens are always those of foreign birth, who, if they think about it at all, regard their drudgery as nothing out of the ordinary.

A recent number of The Woman's Home Companion, has a double page of pictures, reproduced from photographs, which show how foreign women labor in their native countries. In the country they are farm laborers, doing the hardest kind of work. In the cities of Germany they are street sweepers—a great strapping creatures with all the softness of femininity stripped from them by their heavy toil—they are also employed as scavengers, and drive the city dump carts through the streets, cleaning away the refuse. They peddle wood, of which they carry huge loads on their backs. They chop, saw and store away supplies of firewood, and the heavy work of mixing and carrying mortar is performed by women in Germany wherever construction is going on, and they do as much work as the men who are employed in the same task in America.

In Holland women are harnessed to canal boats, and pull them, while the captain takes his ease on the deck. In Belgium girls and women work 12 hours a day at brick-making, while the old grandmothers dig potatoes in the fields for a pitiful wage and wheel the crop out in big barrows.

Imagine what would happen if American women were asked to do these things!

A Lettuce Salad

Lettuce is as cheap at this season as at any time and is the main dependence for the every day salad during Lent. Select firm heads with cup shaped leaves; the inner portions will be crisp and blanched and form a contrast to the darker outside leaves. One cook will make twice as much from a head of lettuce as another who is not saving. Pick the leaves apart and wash carefully in cold water, looking over well for insects or bits of earth; wipe and wrap in damp cheese cloth and place in the ice chest until needed. If much water adheres to the lettuce it will dilute and spoil the dressing. When arranging use the cup shaped leaves for a border. Lay the tougher dark green leaves one upon another, roll up and cut into shreds with a sharp knife. Shake up light and pile in the center, pour a French dressing over and garnish the top with slices of hard boiled egg.

For a dressing mix together two tablespoons of vinegar, one tablespoon of salt, six tablespoons of oil and a little pepper. Beat until smooth. For a variety two or three drops of onion juice may be added, or a quarter of a teaspoon of dry mustard.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Today we have the pleasure of letters from three of our old-time members. There are good letters, also, from new members, and in the Young Folks' corner is a story by "Olive Branch" which which is sure to be worth reading. It's a fine day for the M. G. R.

Am I a real "back number?" I'm here after a long absence and Miss Prudence's greeting makes me feel really welcome. By my, what changes! However, it's good to be here and I wish I could bring some others with me. I want to say that "Lena Rivers" sends regards and will try to come soon.

I've been so very busy for the past two years that it seems as if I had lived an eternity. Miss Prudence, I must tell you there are three of your M. G. R's. here in Kansas now. One is "Lancelot," who, by the way, has been a personal friend of mine for—is it fair to tell?—a few years, anyway. He has passed a very creditable civil service examination and received an appointment at once in the postoffice, and I know he will be one of the best soon. He is a genuine good fellow and I am pleased to count him as a friend. I am very sorry to hear of "John, Jr.'s" illness and sincerely hope he is better, if not entirely well.

I would like to see letters from many of the M. G. R.'s who used to make our columns so merry. For instance, "Illinois," "Capt. Nemo," "Addie," "Sunflower Kid," and many others who have been away for some time. I want to send regards to "Dawson," whom I knew years ago. He is often thought of and remembered most kindly by sister and I. I am a "big" girl now, Dawson, not much fatter than I was then, though. My bigness used to be a joke with him in those days.

I must go now and will try to be more interesting next time. Regards to all.—"Uniceeti."

It has been quite a while since I have visited the M. G. R. circle, but I don't believe any one has missed me yet, or at least, I have read all the letters and have not heard any one ask about me. I guess no one will say anything to me about being absent when I give my excuse, which is that I have been going to school. I think every one should endeavor to obtain a good education. No doubt many of the members have heard the saying that "Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army."

"Florida Old Man" seemed to enjoy Christmas day, but he omitted to tell the name of the lady who wore the M. G. R. badge. If he had given a guessing contest of what was going to happen in the near future, I feel sure I would have won the prize.

I extend my tenderest sympathies to "Capt. Nemo," or any other of our members who may be in trouble at this time.

Dear friends, I think our circle is not as interesting this winter as it might be. Cannot some one introduce some important subject for discussion, some subject that will interest all?—"Gray Eyes of W. Va."

Why don't you propose a subject for discussion, "Gray Eyes?"

Dear M. G. R.'s: I have been reading with much interest your letters of late, and am going to ask you a question now on a subject of which I have been doing considerable thinking. Shall we stop sending remembrances to our friends on Christmas, writting them instead, a loving letter and explaining that we have decided to take the money it would require to buy Christmas gifts with, and supply the needs of some little, hungry, half-clad child? What say you, friends?

"Kitty R.," I think your Christmas was at once beautiful and symbolic of all that Christmas means. Love, charity and happiness without needless display and pretense.

"Florida Old Man," I should like to visit you in your southern home. I love flowers, and I hope some day to live in the sunny south myself. Let us one and all echo "Old Dominion Girl's" wish, and do all we can to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of birds.

I wonder if I am the only South Dakota member of the M. G. R.? Well, I see the waste basket and hear some one saying: "Will she never stop!" So good-bye.—"Ethel."

Dear M. G. R.'s: Will you admit another Indiana girl into your charming circle? I have read each letter of the M. G. R.'s with great pleasure and interest for a number of years and have longed to be a member, but have not had the courage to ask for admittance. This morning I was reading some of the letters to my father and he seemed quite interested in them, and when I read the motto and explained the requirements of each member, he suggested that I ask for admittance, so here I am.

I passed the eighteenth mile-stone in life's pathway sometime ago and promise faithfully to obey each rule and live up to the motto to the best of my ability. Perhaps I had better tell you a little more of myself and my home. I am a farmer's daughter and live among the hills of northern Indiana. From the north and east windows of my home I can see the sandhills of Lake Michigan about twelve miles away, and many beautiful hills and woodlands and villages nearer by that I will describe to you in the future, if I am permitted. We live in the highest part of Indiana and the surrounding landscape is certainly beautiful all the year round. I have spent my life here but never tire of the beauty around me.

I would like to thank Miss Prudence and each member for the helpful suggestions I have received in the M. G. R. department.—"Violette La Von."

We are glad to have you one of us, Violette, and hope you will soon come again.

Dear M. G. R.'s: I have for a long time been interested in the circle and have enjoyed the letters very much. I believe it can accomplish a great good if all its members write helpful and instructive letters.

I wish to call your attention to the following lines from Robert Burns:

"Oh wad some power the gittie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us;
It wad frae many a blunder free us
And foolish notion.
What airs in dress and gait wad lea' us,
And e'en devotion."

These lines I have given a great amount of thought the last few days. I have come to the conclusion that although we cannot see ourselves as others see us, we can at least think and imagine how certain of our actions appear, by seeing the same blunders (if such we may call them) that are made by others. Now, this means, generally, that if we watch other people and copy their best traits, meantime, avoiding their evil and bad ones, we will make ourselves better. And since each of us is a pattern by which someone is molded we will, in that seemingly round-about way, help others.

If you will admit another member from the Wolverine state, I will come again soon.—"Bashful Boy."

You will be very welcome whenever you wish to visit us with a letter.—Miss Prudence.

Banner Puzzlers

For Dec.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Gay

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was an English poetess, born at Liverpool, September 25, 1794. She manifested a taste for poetry at an early age, and was encouraged in it by her mother. Her first volume was published in 1808, when she was only 14 years of age; her second appeared in 1812. In the latter year she married a captain in the English army, whose health had suffered in the retreat on Corunna, and afterwards in the Walcheren expedition, and who was obliged a few years afterward to remove to Italy. After that period she never saw him, and although five sons were born of the marriage, it can scarcely be said to have been a happy one. A curious comment on this failure of connubial bliss is the fact that the book issued by her the year of her marriage was entitled "The Domestic Affections." She spent the later years of her life in North Wales and Lancashire, finally making her home in Dublin, where she died April 26, 1835. CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A ship sailing due east at the rate of 12 miles an hour is overtaken by a hurricane, and after six hours the ship is found to be 25 miles out of its course. Required, the distance traveled by ship during the six hours.
W. L. MOWER.

3.—DIAGONAL.

O X X X X
X O X X X
X X O X X
X X X O X
X X X X O
X X X O X
X X O X X
X O X X X
O X X X X

1.—A temptress.
2.—Title of a lady.
3.—A name for money.
4.—Foggy.
5.—Harmony.
6.—Lack of wisdom.
7.—The top of the head.
8.—Severe.
9.—An important organ in all animals.

Diagonals name the garb in which the whole Christian world is supposed to be arrayed just at this season.
FELIX HOLT.

4.—CHARADE.

I took a little first of my last,
Out of a bowl;
It went to my head so fast,
I needed my whole.
MOLLIE MOORE.

5.—QUERY.

What is the origin of the word "fathom," as applied to measurement?
GAY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long
And so make life, death, and that vast forever,
One grand, sweet song."
BUCKEYE JR.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 14.

1.—Karlvon Linne (or Linneaus).
2.—1,116.56 sq. ft. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming snow-flake: J, eat, end, January, tay, dry, Y.
4.—Wel-come, well-born, Well-ington, well-spring, speed-well, wel-kin, well-spoken.
5.—Bethnal Green was an eastern suburb of London in Middlesex, including Victoria park. It possesses a museum, which is a branch of the one at South Kensington. The ballad tells that there was a blind beggar who long ago used to sit under a tree on Bethnal Green, begging. He had one daughter, "Pretty Bessie," who was so good and so beautiful that many suitors sought her hand, but learning that she was a beggar, passed her by. At last came a true knight who loved her for herself, and in the end it came about that the beggar was a noble lord, and his wife a lady, and Bessie and the knight lived long and happily.
6.—George Herbert wrote:
"Let thy alms go before and keep heaven's gate
Open for thee, or both may come too late."

Chat.

The rule given by W. P. E. for solving his problem answered today is this: Divide the product of the base and perpendicular height by the sum of the sides. Solution: Subtract the sq. of 36 from the sq. of 72, and extract the sq. rt. of the remainder equals 62.353 height of triangle. Then (72x62.353) divided by (72plus62.353) equals 33.415 side of square; and 33.415x33.415 equals 1,116.56 sq. ft., area and answer.

The class today consisted of Horace, R. Davis, Gay, W. L. H., and Hawkeye.

Horace, your lessons are all received and credited, giving you a "perfect attendance" up to January 31. Please do not use obsolete or foreign words in your puzzles when you can avoid it.

In sending arithmetical problems, remember that those that depend on a diagram for their solution are absolutely useless in the Column. The solutions must be "spelled out" in plain print without arbitrary signs. The Mistress has two capital problems on hand now that cannot be used for this reason. Geo. Wilson, cannot you remedy the defect, so that the "spring" problem and that of the "pedestrians" can be given?

WHEN EVEN COMETH ON.

The mother-heart doth yearn at eventide,
And, whereso'er the straying ones may roam,
When even cometh on they all fare home.
'Neath feather sheltering the brood doth hide;
In eager flights the birds wing to their nest,
While happy lambs and children miss the sun,
And to the folds do hustle one by one,
As night doth gather slowly in the west.
All ye who hurry through life's busy day,
Hark to the greeting that the Ages tell,
"The sun doth rise and set, hall and farewell."
But comfort ye your heart where'er ye stray,
For those who through this little day do roam,
When even cometh on shall all fare home.
—Lucy E. Tilley.

THE NEWEST PUZZLE $100.00 IN CASH PRIZES CAN YOU SOLVE IT?

This is the newest and most interesting puzzle. You are sure to be wonderfully entertained in working out the solution and you are **ALSO SURE TO BE HANDSOMELY REWARDED IF YOU ARE SUCCESSFUL.** At the top of the advertisement you will see three lines divided into sections with dots in each section. Each one of the three lines of dots spells the name of a great city in the United States. There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling out the cities instead of letters. LETTER "A" IS NUMBER 1, LETTER "B" IS NUMBER 2, LETTER "C" IS NUMBER 3, etc., throughout the whole alphabet. Now to illustrate, in the top line in the first section you will find fourteen dots, so that letter is "N." This is all the information we are going to give you, so put on your thinking cap and study it out for yourself.

We will give on March 30th, 1907, One Hundred Dollars in Cash Prizes to those persons who send us the neatest correct names of the three cities.

Twenty-five Dollars in Cash is the first prize.
Ten Dollars in Cash is the Second Prize. Next Ten, $2.50 each.
Five Dollars in Cash is the Third Prize. Next Thirty-five, $1.00 each.

Here are 38 prizes, making a total of One Hundred Dollars in cash. No money required.

You do not have to send us one cent. It absolutely costs you nothing to enter this contest. Simply send the correct names of the three cities in the neatest possible manner, as the cash prizes will be paid to the persons sending the neatest correct solutions.

Try and Win. Brains and energy, nowadays, are winning the golden prizes. The names of the three cities can be worked out by an alert and energetic person, and as it absolutely costs you nothing at all, it will surely pay you to try and win. We cheerfully give away this ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and we do not care who gets it. The question is, can you get the correct solution? If you can, write the names of the three cities in as neat a manner as possible, together with your full name and address and mail to us immediately. Success is for energetic and thoughtful people. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement by without trying hard to win, especially as it does not cost you a cent to compete.

It will pay you to carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of trying to win a CASH PRIZE. Do not delay BUT SEND IN YOUR SOLUTION JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Address:—Prize Editor, Hopkins Pub. Co., Box No. 1713, Station E, New York City.

The South Wind's Story

Through the rustling woods I wander,
Through the jewels of the year,
From the yellow uplands calling,
Seeking her who still is dear.
I can see her in the valley,
I can hear her on the hill,
In the splendor of the woodlands,
In the whisper of the rill.

For the shores of earth and heaven
Meet and mingle in the blue;
She can wander down the glory
To the places that she knew
Where the happy lovers wandered
In the days when life was true.

Bring the lute at vespertide,
Lo, a spirit by our side,
Crowned with mingled hose and rue.
Dim with dust and damp with dew—
Memory! oh, sing, and so
We will restward gently go,
Drifting down sleep's silver streams
To the peaceful post of dreams.

"You seem very lonely and depressed, Old Beech, what is the trouble?" asked the gentle South Wind one bright October afternoon.

"I am very lonely, my friend," replied the old tree. "I have parted with so many of my companions recently. The children, Tom and Allie, have gone abroad, last week the blackbirds came here and sang their farewell songs, and yesterday the robins departed for their southern home. I am lonely—there is no use of denying it. What have I for companionship now but those disagreeable crows, or perhaps a stupid owl? Sometimes I just cry out, 'Come back, come back, my loved ones.'"

"I am surprised that you take such a gloomy view of your situation," murmured the South Wind, "and I must say that I think it very foolish to make such an ado, for undoubtedly they will return in the springtime. I know you don't get out in the world as I do, but you are very pleasantly situated here beside a macadam road and a phone within reach of you."

"You are right, gentle South Wind," replied the old tree, "I will stop my repining and remember how much I still have to enjoy."

"It is much wiser to do so, Old Beech, and now if you care to listen I will tell you the tale I promised to some months ago. It was told to me by a zephyr from the Yosemite valley and happened long, long ago, when fairies dwelt in the valley and interested themselves in people's affairs.

"In a country lived a prince whom every one called Prince Merry Heart, for he was always light-hearted and merry. His castle, which was a magnificent structure, was know as Castle Beautiful and the extensive grounds surrounding it were picturesque with trees and flowers from many climes. It seemed nothing could be added to make it lovlier. Not far from the Prince's domains dwelt a poor peasant, who had a small garden. One day as Prince Merry Heart rode by, he noticed a most exquisite plant growing in the peasant's garden, something far loveller than he had ever seen, and he thought at once he would obtain it for his own and transplant it to his own grounds, but the poor peasant firmly refused to part with his peerless treasure saying: 'Prince Merry Heart, this little plant you covet would soon perish from neglect in your wonderful garden. Here it has ever been my chief care and treasure. No, I will not part with it.' Yet in his heart the prince still hoped to obtain the beautiful plant and day by day he watched it as petal after petal unfolded and it grew ever more beautiful.

"The king of a distant country had also watched over the same treasure with a father's loving eye and he, too, thought it very beautiful. 'It is too fair a flower,' said he, when he saw the bud unfolding, 'to withstand the burning heat of summer, the chilling winds of autumn and the piercing frosts of winter.' One day the beautiful flower drooped and grew weary and old, the king sent his messenger and the beautiful flower was carried home to the king's own country and there transplanted and there, in that wonderful clime, it will grow more and more beautiful.

"Very sad was the prince when he knew the king had sent for the precious flower he loved. He grieved and grieved, and could not be comforted. Sometimes he would kneel beside the little mound where last he beheld the flower and think of the far country of the king whence the beautiful flower was taken and long also to be there.

"One day, toward evening, the prince was walking in his beautiful gardens when a fairy appeared to him and addressed him: 'Prince Merry Heart, why art thou sad and troubled? Here thou art in this fair garden, amidst beautiful flowers, yet seeing not their loveliness, neither caring to gather a single flower to press to thy lips and lighten thy burdens.'

"With a sad smile the prince replied: 'These gay flowers have no attraction for me. Once in the springtime I beheld a rare and delicate flower outside my palace gates and wished to obtain it for my own, but the king of the far country sent his messenger and claimed the flower. I shall never behold another like it. There could never be such another,' and the prince bowed his head in silent grief.

"The fairy, seeing his sorrow, withdrew into the shade of a woodbine to consider what she could do, for she wished very much to comfort the prince. All night she pondered over it, knowing she could not restore the beautiful flower to him, but as day began to dawn she waved her magic wand and a west wind began to blow and flower petals were strewn all over the garden walks.

"In the morning, when the prince again walked in his gardens, and beheld the great profusion of flower petals, one, he observed, was different from any that grew in his garden. Picking it up, he examined it minutely. It was of a pearly whiteness, with delicate tracings of black. He wished for another like it, but for a time it was denied him; yet when the west wind blew he always looked for the fairy petals, and often the west wind carried the petals on his wings from the distant valley, until the prince had a great many of the sweet petals. Then he wished to see the perfect flower. 'It must be a lily,' thought he, 'different from all others. I will visit the valley whence these lily petals are wafted to me and see the perfect flower.'

"After many days and nights of wandering, he reached the valley where the lily might be found. Worn and weary near the close of a bright September day, he sat down by the roadside to rest. The setting sun threw a golden radiance o'er the peaceful valley and the sweet plaintive notes of a robin resounded from the forest near by.

"Musing on the peaceful scenes he beheld the prince still lingered and said: 'On the morrow I will seek the lily I have come to this valley to find.' Hearing approaching footsteps and looking aside, he beheld a flower which in the fading twilight reminded him of his lily petals. With hasty steps he reached the lily's side and spoke thus: 'Are you the lily for which I am seeking in this valley, and whose sweet petals I have gathered, one by one?'

"The lily's head drooped and the flower stalk trembled, and would have sank to the earth, as she replied: 'I am that lily,' but the prince raised her with gentle hands and spoke sweet, comforting words. For into the pure heart of the lily and the restless, unhappy heart of the prince had entered this sweet message from the king in the far country: 'A new commandment I give unto you; that ye love one another.' The lily and the prince were the king's children and they were happy, and the good fairy was happy, too, because she knew the prince was comforted."

"Thank you for your sweet story, Gentle South Wind," said the old tree; "I hope you will come often and entertain me thus again." "I shall be pleased to do so, Old Beech, but now I must be going, for there are others who need my ministrations, Goodbye, Old Beech; goodbye."
OLIVE BRANCH.

A BIG GARDEN

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 12c postpaid

1 pkg. Garden City Beet - - 10c
1 " Earliest Ripe Cabbage - 10c
1 " Earl's Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish - - - 10c
1 " Blue Blood Tomato - - 15c
1 " Juley Turnip - - - - 10c
1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds - - - - 15c
Total $1.00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 16c we will add one package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog.

This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

ADVANCE IN CREAM COST

Dairy Products Have Risen in Value Since 1900.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The cost of milk, and particularly cream, has advanced enormously since 1900 as the result of the curtailment of supply to the factory and the increasing market in the large cities, is indicated in a census bulletin relative to the manufacture of butter, cheese, condensed milk, flour and grist mill products and starch for 1905. A substantial increase in the manufacture of all these products is shown since 1900, except starch, which declined markedly. Cost of cream increased 247.9 and milk 3.7 per cent. The statistics given include only such establishments as were engaged primarily in those industries, plants engaged primarily in selling milk or in separating cream from milk, not being regarded as engaged in manufacturing.

According to the statement there were 8,926 establishments engaged in the butter, cheese and condensed milk industry in 1905, aggregate capital $47,255,566, employing 15,557 wage earners, who received $8,412,937 in wages. The cost of materials was $42,920,277 and the products were valued at $68,182,789. With the exception of establishments, all of these items show increases since 1900, that the value of products amounting to $37,399,440, representing an increase of 28.5 per cent, or over one-fourth.

The decrease in the number of establishments was principally due to the consolidation or absorption of smaller creameries into larger plants. The hand separator, which enables the farmer to separate his own cream, was a prominent factor in this tendency to centralization, enabling easier hauling and making it possible for a single creamery to obtain its supply from a wide territory. As a result, the larger plats, in which butter was manufactured at less expense, gradually crowded out or absorbed smaller plants.

The total cost of materials increased over 31 per cent. There was a decrease of 121,707,811 pounds, or 1.4 per cent in the quantity of milk used in making butter and an increase in the quantity of cream of 384,512,513 pounds, or 188.8 per cent.

Condensed milk manufactured between the censuses of 1900 and 1905, increased in quantity 65 per cent, and in cost 69.5 per cent. The quantity of butter produced increased over 26 per cent and cheese over 12 per cent. Great Britain and Canada are the chief foreign markets for these products. Importation of cheese was shown a steady growth both in quantity and value.

LEATHER TRADE TRIPLED

Figures for 1906 Show Big Gain in Decade.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The leather industry really contributed $150,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States in the year 1906, against less than $55,000,000 a decade earlier. These figures, announced by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, combine inports and exports of leather and its manufacture and imports and exports of hides and skins, all of which showed rapid growth during the decade. The value of hides and skins imported in the calendar year 1906 was practically $84,000,000, having quadrupled in ten years. Of leather and its manufactures exported, the figures for 1906 were over $45,000,000, and in 1896 were less than $19,000,000. The grand total which leather and the materials for its manufacture form in the foreign trade of the United States aggregates in the calendar year 1906 about $150,000,000.

All sections of the world bought of our manufactures of leather and nearly all sections sent their raw hides and skins in exchange therefor. In addition to the $9,500,000 worth of boots and shoes exported in 1906, there was $25,000,000 worth of "upper" leather and $8,000,000 worth of sole leather, while harness and saddles and other classes of leather manufactures added a couple of million dollars to the total. Cattle hides imported from Argentina, the largest contributor, aggregated $5,000,000 worth. Goatskins, aggregating $2,500,000, formed the largest single item in importations of hides and skins.

NEW GOLD COIN DESIGNS

President Is Planning Changes in Them.

Washington, Feb. 20.—By order of the President the designs of the gold coins of the United States will be changed some time during the coming year. The work of preparing new designs has been placed in the hands of a celebrated New York artist. President Roosevelt believes that the gold coins now in use are inartistic, and after discussing the matter with treasury officials he took it up with the New Yorker. As a result appropriate designs, artistic in effect and beautiful in workmanship, are about to be submitted for the approval of the President. Under the law the President has a good deal of authority in prescribing just what figures or emblems shall appear on specie money. Congress has made certain limitations, however. The law provides that the designs on coins shall not be changed oftener than once in twenty-five years, and that on each coin there shall appear an emblem of Liberty, the year of the coinage and the words 'E pluribus unum.' Beyond being bound by this general description the President may do as he likes.

The present gold coins have been in use about fifty years, and the President may, therefore, change their appearance if he so desires. He has had the matter in mind for some time and will soon direct a commission to pass upon the new designs that have been suomitted to him.

ROADS LOSE IN TAX CASES

Supreme Court Holds in Favor of Nebraska.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The cases of the Union Pacific and Burlington railroad companies versus the various county treasurers of the state of Nebraska, involving the tax rate on the property of the railroads and calling into question the administration of the Nebraska state tax law were decided adversely to the railroads by the supreme court of the United States today. The decision was announced by Justice Holmes.

SMOOT KEEPS HIS SEAT

Four Years' Contest Ended in the Senate.

Foraker and Dick Vote in His Favor—Total Vote Is 42 to 28.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Four years' contest against Reed Smoot being permitted to retain his seat as a senator of the United States from Utah was ended yesterday when 42 of his colleagues voted to sustain him, as against 28 senators to unseat him. Aided to this there were 18 senators paired, making the actual standing on the resolution 51 votes against it and 37 for it. Senator Smoot himself did not vote, and Senator Wetmore was absent and not paired.

Throughout the entire speechmaking, Senator Smoot listened attentively, but when the voting began he retired to the Republican cloak room and there awaited the result. As four o'clock arrived, when by agreement the voting was to begin, Senator Hopkins offered an amendment to the committee resolution and it was adopted. This amendment made a two-thirds vote necessary to carry the resolution, which declared that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to his seat.

The committee resolution as amended was as follows:

"Resolved, two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein, That Reed Smoot is not entitled to a seat as senator of the United States from the state of Utah."

Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas: Bacon, Berry, Burrow, Carmack, Clapp, Clark (Ark.), Clay, Culberson, Dubois, Dupont, Frazier, Hale, Hansbrough, Hemenway, Kittredge, La Follette, Latimer, McCreary, McLaurin, Money, Newlands, Overman, Pettus, Rayner, Simmons, Smith, Stone, Tillman—28.

Nays: Aldrich, Allee, Ankeny, Beveridge, Blackburn, Brandage, Bulkley, Burkett, Burnham, Clark (Mont.), Clark (Wyo.), Crane, Curtis, Daniel, Depew, Dick, Dillingham, Dolliver, Flint, Foraker, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Heyburn, Hopkins, Keane, Knox, Lodge, Long, McCumber, Millard, Mulkey, Nelson, Nixon, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Spooner, Sutherland, Warner, Warren—42.

POINTS WAY FOR NEGRO

Booker Washington Gives Advice to His Race.

Tuskogee Negro Conference Opens With Address of President of the Institute.

Tuskogee, Ala., Feb. 20.—The sixteenth annual session of the Tuskegee negro conference began here today at the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute. President Booker T. Washington presided, and hundreds of farmers with their wives and families crowded the spacious auditorium of the school. Educators from various parts of the north and south were also in attendance. In his opening address President Washington reviewed the advance made by the negro race within the past year, as well as since the advent of freedom. He advised the members of the race to push onward in the path of industrial progress, to live decent and clean lives, to avoid racial friction and by industry, frugality and honest living to commend their own self respect and to earn and keep the respect of their white neighbors.

Reviewing the work of the race since the civil war, he said that the negro in the United States has acquired landed property equal to the combined areas of Belgium and Holland. He urged the purchase of land while it may be bought at present figures; he advised the saving of money, the opening of bank accounts and the investment of savings in land, agricultural machinery and surroundings to make better homes.

A declaration of principles embodying the lines of President Washington's address was adopted.

The second day of the conference will be devoted to a gathering of prominent educators, interested in the education of the negro race. Existing conditions will be discussed and remedies suggested.

ELI SMITH IN WASHINGTON

Alaskan Dog Team Amuses Young Roosevelts.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Eli Smith, the Alaskan mail carrier, who has been making a trip from Nome, Alaska, to Washington, arrived here yesterday and with his team of seven Eskimo dogs and his sled on wheels, he drove to the White House. While waiting an opportunity to see Secretary Loeb, Smith showed the President's two boys, Archie and Quentin, the outfit he had brought with him and told them the names of his dogs. Afterwards he took Quentin on a drive around the grounds. The appearance of Smith and his unique outfit attracted a large number of curiosity seekers.

Smith presented to the President a letter from an official at Nome and in return the President wrote a brief note certifying to Smith's arrival in Washington. The President gave his visitor a cordial greeting, speaking to him for some minutes in his private office at the White House. Later Smith drove his team through the southern part of the White House grounds where the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and the children were given an opportunity to see some team work by the Eskimo dogs.

RUSSIA IS IN NEED OF AID

Famine Relief Contributions Asked by Red Cross.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The numerous reports of the pitiable condition of the famine sufferers of Russia, who number from twenty to thirty millions, having been officially confirmed, the American Red Cross will actively engage in the collection of funds to be administered for their relief by the Russian Red Cross.

The following cablegram has been received by the state department:

"St. Petersburg, Feb. 22, 1907.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Russian Red Cross is carrying on relief measures and has furnished three million roubles in last six months, but would nevertheless be grateful for any outside aid. RIDDLE."

(American ambassador.)

Contributions for the relief of the Russian famine sufferers should be made payable to the Red Cross, war department, Washington.

DYNAMITE FOR THE CANAL

Biggest Shipment Ever Goes There This Year.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Some idea of the size of the task which confronts the government in the matter of taking out dirt, rock and other material in the construction of the Panama canal may be gathered from the fact that during the next 12 months there will be consumed 900,000 pounds of dynamite. The contract for this vast quantity of explosive will be let shortly and when it is put aboard a vessel and sent to Colon it will form the largest shipment of that kind which ever left an American port. In addition there will go along with it 4,000 electric exploders, 4,000 tons of 70-pounds rails, 2,500 steel slice bars, 23,500 tie plates 90,000 pounds of track bolts, 300,000 pounds of track spike and 15,000 cross ties. At least 75,000 pounds of dynamite a month are used in the construction work.

HARRIMAN ON THE STAND

Denies Speculating in Securities of Roads.

Re-Investment of Northern Pacific Proceeds the Motive, Not Securing Control.

New York, Feb. 25.—The investigation of the financial operation of the Harriman group, through the Union Pacific railroad, undertaken by the interstate commerce commission in behalf of the United States government, was resumed at the federal building, at 10 today. E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, was the first witness, and under examination by Frank Kellogg, began at 10:10 o'clock, and explanation of the financial operations of his company commencing with the issue of one hundred millions convertible bonds in 1901 for the purchase of stock in the Southern and Northern Pacifics.

The government was represented by Kellogg and Severance, and the Harriman party by Judge Lovett, John G. Milburn, Paul D. Cravath and Maxwell Evarts. The commissioners on the bench were Chairman Knapp, Lane, Prouty, Clements and Harlan.

Mr. Harriman identified a statement prepared by Controller Mahl showing that the value of stocks acquired by the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line July 1st, last, amounted to $131,000,000. He testified that the purchases of the Union Pacific in Baltimore & Ohio amounted to $45,000,000 and were to be paid for in March and September.

Mr. Harriman denied that he and his associates had been speculating in securities. Their purchases were the reinvestment of the proceeds of their sales of Northern Pacific. They were not made for the purpose of securing control of the roads in question. The investments had been made for the purpose of improving income. The witness had no plans as to the future sales of present holdings.

Mr. Harriman said he met the late President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, in August or September, at Bar Harbor, and discussed the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio. He did not think he discussed the price with Cassatt. There were no conditions with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as to the purchase of Baltimore & Ohio and no outside understanding. It was a clean transaction. It was a continuous line through other

Mr. Milburn, of Harriman's counsel, interrupted Mr. Kellogg in an effort to obtain from Harriman the names of the individuals who sold Alton stock to the Union Pacific. Milburn said the policy of his clients, himself and his associates was to be as liberal as possible, but he must deny that this question was within the scope of interstate commerce, wide though that proposition be; it was purely a private matter. He said he wanted to raise the question in a general way at this time because it would arise often during the inquiry. He asked that the inquiry be limited to interstate transactions.

In answering Milburn's contention Mr. Kellogg declared that the value of the Alton had been inflated beyond all reason—"a conspicuous example of inflation," he declared. He insisted that it was clearly within the power of the commission to inquire into the entire transaction.

The commission announced that it would confer on the question of its power raised by Mr. Milburn and would decide later. Meantime the examination of Harriman as to the Chicago & Alton proceeded.

Mr. Harirman denied knowledge of or participation in the sale of $10,000,000 of the bonds of the Chicago & Alton at 96 to the New York Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Harriman testified that out of the proceeds of the sale of $40,000,000 in bonds of the Chicago & Allen that a 30 per cent dividend was paid tao the stockholders.

PRAISE FOR DUTCH HEROES

Sperling and Nephews Acclaimed Through Europe.

London, Feb. 25.—The newspapers here and on the continent are ringing with praise for the heroism of Captain Sperling, of Dordrecht, to whose initiative and courage it was entirely due that the last three survivors of the steamer Berlin, which was wrecked off the Hook of Holland, were rescued. Since the death of Captain Sperling and his two brave nephews have been continually engaged in retelling the story and sitting for photographs.

All the survivors of the Berlin are progressing favorably. They tell affecting stories of their terrible experiences aboard the wreck, which, according to the salvagers, presented an awful spectacle of destruction.

Sad scenes were witnessed at Harwich yesterday with the arrival for burial of the first consignment of bodies of those who met death in the disaster. Many bodies are still missing and a number of those that have been found have not yet been identified.

Memorial services for the dead were held at The Hague and in London yesterday.

HOUSE LIMITS LAND PROBE

Adopts Amendment Requiring Proof of Fraud.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The house, in committee of the whole, placed itself squarely on record yesterday afternoon in favor of limiting the power of special agents of the department of the interior by a vote restricting the use of the appropriation of $250,000 covered by the sundry civil appropriation bill to pay the salaries of such agents. By a vote of 104 to 17, the committee adopted the amendment, which was offered by Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, and debated for two hours by Messrs. Cushman, of Washington; Lacey, of Iowa; Mann, of Illinois; Burke, South Dakota; Reeder, Kansas; Bonynge, Colorado; Gronna, North Dakota; Steenerson, Minnesota; Caines, Tennessee; and Smith, Iowa.

During the debate the work of the special agents was severely condemned and the orders of the President regarding final proof on homesteads criticised as working unnecessary hardships upon settlers.

PEABODY FUND IS HELD UP

Southern Education Must Wait Till November.

Washington, Feb. 21.—None of the Peabody Educational fund, established by George Peabody, of London, in 1867, and amounting to between $2,300,000 and $2,400,000, will be distributed among the educational institutions of the southern states at this time.

This decision was reached after a six hours' meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational fund at the Arlington hotel in this city yesterday afternoon. It was also decided that the next meeting of the trustees shall take place in New York City, in November, when it is expected that the proposed distribution of the money set aside by Mr. Peabody in aid of education in the south will be divided in accordance with his will.

SENATE AGREES.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The senate today agreed to the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Senator Cullom explained that the appropriation of $50,000, to be used in part for an investigation of cotton culture abroad by the department of commerce and labor, remained in the bill. The house, he said, had successfully stood out against the mention in the bill of any subject for investigation, but that assurances had been given by the secretary of commerce and labor that the investigation would be carried on as already begun.

LIMB RAW AS PIECE OF BEEF.

Suffered for Three Years With Itching Humor—Cruiser Newark, U. S. N., Man Cured — Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"I suffered with humor for about three years off and on. I finally saw a doctor and he gave me remedies that did me no good, so I tried Cuticura when my limb below the knee to the ankle was as raw as a piece of beef. All I used was the Cuticura Soap and the Ointment. I bathed with Cuticura Soap every day, and used about six or seven boxes of Cuticura Ointment. I was thoroughly cured of the humor in three weeks, and haven't been affected with it since. I use no other Soap than Cuticura now. H. J. Myers, U. S. N., U. S. S. Newark, New York, July 8, 1905."

POSTOFFICE BILL PASSES

House Adopts Measure With Salary Raises.

Amendments Out on Points of Order Restored by Rules Committee.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The postoffice appropriation bill, the largest ever reported from the committee on post offices and post roads, passed the house late yesterday. All the provisions relating to increased pay affecting ninety per cent of the postal employes which had been stricken out on points of order were restored to the bill. This action was accomplished by a rule presented by the committee on rules after the bill had been reported to the house by the committee of the whole.

By the terms of the amendments reported from the committee on rules seven grades of clerks are established in first and second class offices, with salaries ranging from $600 to $1,200. City letter carriers are divided into five grades with salaries ranging from $600 to $1,100, the $700 salaries being omitted. Railway mail clerks are divided into six grades below that of chief clerk, salaries in each grade being increased $100 and ranging from $800 to $1,700. The maximum salary of rural carriers is fixed at $840.

Two new provisions were added by the rules committee, one providing that the postmaster general may in his discretion allow a railway clerk thirty days' sick leave in any fiscal year with pay, his duties to be performed without expense to the government during the period for which he is granted leave, and the other that carriers who on June 30, 1907, are regularly employed at $800 per annum shall be promoted to the fourth grade upon satisfactory evidence of their efficiency during at least one year's service.

SHAW'S PLEA FOR GOSPEL

He Says Democracy in Church Work Is Needed.

Caste in Religion Is Un-American and to Be Avoided Above All Things.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The social organizations of the Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian and Baptist churches at a banquet at the auditorium last night had Leslie M. Shaw as principal speaker and after his address united in forming the Interdenominational Social Union of Chicago, to advance moral issues of the city. Secretary Shaw said in part:

"While I appreciate that a church must be built on a belief, and while I am nominally a Methodist and believe in the teachings of my church, and am proud of her record, I am sufficiently catholic in spirit and in hope, to welcome with delight a movement that would unite all those who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Savior of the world, and who recognize Him as the only hope for the race, whether Catholic or Protestant, whether Armenian or Calvinist, in putting the word of God into every home and in placing the gospel in easy access to every person.

"The question is frequently asked whether the church is losing its hold on the people. This busy, bustling world of ourselves, with its fresh duty every hour, which though it informs does not educate, is poor encouragement to poetry or philosophy or statecraft or religious fervor. Still the heart of man is as hungry as ever for that spiritual food on which God designed he should feed.

"My own idea of a church is a great religious democracy where the rich and the poor, the educated and the ignorant, the cultured and all others, gather to worship and commune with a Being so far exalted as to make relative human conditions unmentionable, unthinkable and unnoticeable in His presence. To me there is nothing more inspiring than a promiscuous crowd going to and from a common sanctuary. I do not know that such conditions are practicable everywhere, but our Catholic friends seem fairly successful in their maintenance.

"If any Protestant denomination falls to attract people from every walk of life there is a reason for it. The philosophy of maintaining human equality with the new is therefore worthy of consideration.

"There is no trend so regrettable to me as that toward caste. I do not like the tipping habit for several reasons, but primarily, because it is based upon the assumption of social distinctions. The true American spirit tallies with the gospel spirit of equality, and he who breaks it down in the church with an overdrawn picture of its absence, contributes in no degree to its restoration. The assumption of equality will go far toward maintaining it.

"Reforms are always necessary, and always in order, but it is not the mission of the church to reform the world. The church was planted in the midst of a sin-cursed race as a great light in the wilderness. It is the mission of the church to preach the gospel and the gospel will reform the world. The divine order cannot be reversed."

ONE HUNDRED BODIES OUT

Twenty-three Remain in Las Esperanzas Mine.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Las Esperanzas, Mexico, says that one hundred bodies have been taken from the coal mine of the Mexican Coal & Coke Co., in which an explosion of gas occurred four days ago. There are known to be twenty-three men still entombed in the shaft and it is practically certain that all are dead. Nearly one-half of the dead miners are Japanese.

In nearly every instance identification is impossible and women and children crowd about every body that is brought up. Eight vehicles are engaged in the work of carrying the remains to the cemetery, and their progress is entirely blocked at times by the press of women, who furiously demand further opportunity to prosecute their hopeless task of attempting to identify the dead. The ten doctors in attendance have been working without intermission.

MRS. BRADLEY ARRAIGNED

Slayer of Utah Senator Pleads Not Guilty.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Annie M. Bradley indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, was arraigned before Judge Stafford in the criminal court here today. Mrs. Bradley is evidently suffering from her confinement in jail, as she was very nervous. The indictment was read and she pleaded not guilty. No time was set for the trial of the case and she was remanded to jail.

TALKS ON STATES' RIGHTS

Agitated for Improper Motives, Says President.

Child Labor and Other Evils Need More Effective Curb Than States Give.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 23.—In the course of a speech before the Harvard Union this afternoon, President Roosevelt said:

"Normally the prime object of political life should be to achieve results and not merely to issue manifestoes—save of course where the issuance of such manifestoes helps to achieve the results. It is a very bad thing to be morally callous, for moral callousness is disease. But inflammation of the conscience may be just as unhealthy so far as the public is concerned; and if a man's conscience is always telling him to do something foolish he will do well to mistrust its workings.

"During the last few days much good has been done to the people of the Philippines; but this has been done, not by those who merely indulged in the personal luxury of advocating for the islands a doctrinaire liberty which would have meant their immediate and irretrievable ruin, but by those who have faced facts as they actually were, remembering the proverb that teaches us that in the long run even the most uncomfortable trust is a safer companion than the pleasantest falsehood. It is these men, the men who with shortcomings and stumblings yet did the duty of the moment, though that duty was hard and often disagreeable, and not the men who confined themselves to idle talk of no matter how high-sounding a nature, who have done real good to the islands. These are the men who have brought justice as between man and man; who are building roads; who have introduced schools; who, gradually, with patience and firmness, are really fitting the islanders for self-government.

"So it is with the great questions which group themselves round the control of corporations in the interest of the public. There has been a curious revival of the doctrine of state rights in connection with these questions, by the people who know that the states cannot, with justice to both sides, practically control the corporations, and who therefore advocate such control because they do not venture to express their real wish, which is that there shall be no control at all. Honest and fair dealing railway corporations will gain and not lose by adequate federal control; most emphatically, it is both the duty and interest of our people to deal fairly with such corporations, and to see that a premium is put upon the honest management of them, and that those who invest in them are amply protected. But those who invoke the doctrine of state rights to protect state corporate creations in predatory activities extended throughout the states are as short-sighted as those who invoked the same doctrine to protect the special slave-holding interest. The states have shown that they have not the ability to curb the power of syndicated wealth, and, therefore, in the interest of the people, it must be done by national action.

"Our present warfare is against special privilege. The men—many of them, I am sorry to say, college men—who are prompt to speak against every practical means which can be devised for achieving the object we have in view—the proper and adequate supervision by the federal government of the great corporations doing an interstate business—are, nevertheless, themselves powerless even to outline any plan of constructive statesmanship which shall give relief.

"I have watched for six years these men, both those in public and those in private life, and though they are prompt to criticise every affirmative step taken, I have yet to see one of them lift a finger to remedy the wrongs that exist.

"So it is in every field of public activity. States' rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they mean the people's wrongs; not, for instance, when they are invoked to prevent the abolition of child labor, or to break the force of the laws which prohibit the importation of contract labor to this country; in short, not when they stand for wrong or oppression of any kind or for national weakness or impotence at home or abroad.

"The last ten years have been years of great achievement for this nation. During that period we have dealt and are dealing with many different matters of great moment. We have acquired the right to build, and are now building, the Panama canal. We have given wise government to the Philippines. We have dealt with exceedingly complex, difficult and important questions in Cuba and Santo Domingo. We have built up the navy, our surest safeguard of peace and of national honor. We are making great progress in dealing with the questions of irrigation and forestry, of preserving to the public the rightful use of the public lands and of the mineral wealth underlying them; and with that group of vital question which concern the proper supervision of the immense corporations doing an interstate business, the proper control of the great highways of interstate commerce, the proper regulation of industries which, if left unregulated, threaten disaster to the body politic. We have done many other things, such as securing the settlement of the Alaska boundary. We have made progress in securing ebetter relations between capital and labor, justice as between them and as regards the general public; and adequate protection for wageworkers. We have done much in enforcing the law alike against great and small; against crimes of greed and cunning no less than against crimes of violence and brutality. We have wrought mightily for the peace of righteousness, both among the nations and in social and industrial life here at home. Much has been done, and we are girding up our loins to do more.

"In all these matters there have been some men in public life and some men in private life whose action has been at every point one of barren criticism or fruitless obstruction. These men have had no part or lot in the great record of achievement and success; the record of good work worthily done. Some of these men have been college graduates; but all of them have been poor servants of the people, useless where they were not harmful. All the credit for the good thus accomplished in the public life of this decade belongs to those who take affirmative work in such matters as those I have enumerated above, and not to those who, with more or less futility, have sought to hamper and obstruct the work that has thus been done."

REWARD FOR HUSBANDS

Washington Farmer Will Give $10,000 to "Right Parties."

Bellingham, Wash., Feb. 25.—A well-beaten bachelors' trail promises to point the way to the oats field of Daniel Sullivan, a wealthy farmer of Puget sound, because he has advertised to the world that he will settle from $1,000 to $20,000 each on his three comely daughters when they are married to the men who are satisfactory to him. It does not matter so much about the daughters, but the applicants must please the father. Farmer Sullivan is amply prepared to make his promise good, for he is worth at least $250,000, including a thousand-acre farm in the fertile Samish oat belt.

The three daughters range in age from 18 to 25 years. Their names are Mary, Nellie and Kate. They have all that money can buy, and are sprightly and good to look upan, but they all have one and the same defect—a slight impediment of speech. This failing, the fond father fears, handicaps them in the race for husbands, and he has resolved that the men who take them unto themselves shall be rewarded from the oat earnings of the Sullivan farm.

The only restriction, that the suitors shall be satisfactory to the father, is one that is imperative. One daughter who wedded a man the father thought below her station and in spite of his protest. She will not receive a cent of her father's fortune. Unless he relents, Sullivan will leave her nothing in his will. That he will not relent was indicated to her when she and her husband attended the funeral of her sister, Maggie, who died last year. At that solemn hour Daniel Sullivan would not speak to his son-in-law.

HORSE CONVICTED OF THEFT

Wilkesbarre Solomon Makes Another Ruling.

Wilkesbarre, Feb. 25.—Alderman Donohue, the Solomon of Wilkesbarre's magistrates, has rendered another unique judgment. Thomas Brunch, a drayman, was arrested and charged by Blacksmith James McCadden with trying to swindle him out of the price of a set of horseshoes.

"I think," said Donohue, "that any horse which will deliberately walk out of a shop with a set of shoes on his feet which are not paid for is a dishonest animal and that its owner should overcome the failing without delay."

Branch grinned, paid the bill in full and the case was settled.

PARTIES NEED WATCHING

Cleveland Sounds a Warning Note at Chicago.

Thoughtful Citizens Should Restrain Destructive Gusts of Popular Feeling.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—In the course of an address before the Union League club this afternoon, Former President Grover Cleveland said:

"If we find that the wickedness of destructive agitators and the selfish depravity of demagogues have stirred up discontent and strife where there should be peace and harmony and have arrayed against each other interests which should dwell together in hearty co-operation; if we find that the old standards of sturdy, uncompromising American honesty have become so corroded and weakened by a sordid atmosphere that our people are hardly startled by crimes in high places and shameful betrayals of trust everywhere; if we find a sadly prevalent opposition among us to turn from the highway of honorable industry into shorter cross-roads leading to irresponsible and worthless ease; if we find that widespread wastefulness and extravagance have discredited the wholesome frugality which was once the pride of Americanism, we should recall Washington's admonition that harmony, industry and frugality are "essential pillars of public felicity," and forthwith endeavor to change our course.

"It is our habit to affiliate with political parties. Happily the strength and solidity of our institutions can safely withstand the utmost freedom and activity of political discussion so far as it involves the adoption of governmental policies or the enforcement of good administration. But they cannot withstand the frenzy of hate which seeks under the guise of political earnestness to blot out American brotherhood and cunningly to persuade our people that a crusade of envy and malice is no more than a zealous insistence upon their manhood rights.

"Political parties are exceedingly human; and they easier fall before temptation than individuals, by so much as partisan success is the law of their life and because their responsibility is impersonal. It is easily recalled that political organizations have been quite willing to utilize gusts of popular prejudice and resentment, and I believe they have been known as a matter of shrewd management to encourage voters to hope for some measure of relief from economic abuses, and yet to 'stand pat' on the day appointed for realization.

"We have fallen upon a time when it behooves every thoughtful citizen whose political beliefs are based on reason and who cares enough for his manliness and duty to save them from contamination, that the organization of the party of his choice needs watching and that at times it is not amiss critically to observe its direction and tendency."

ASK MAGOON FOR RELIEF

Anti-Cockfight Order Oppressive to Cubans.

Havana, Feb. 25.—A procession led by ex-Senator Monteagudo and composed of 500 horsemen, many carriages and bands of music paraded the streets yesterday afternoon. A halt was made in front of the palace where the bands played patriotic airs amid much cheering. Governor Magoon, in response to cries of "Long live Governor Magoon," reviewed the gathering from a balcony of the palace and afterwards received a committee which presented a petition signed by many thousands of persons in Havana and other cities requesting the abrogation of the military order of General Leonard Wood prohibiting cock fights. Governor Magoon promised to give the matter his careful consideration, after which the gathering dispersed.

The city was decorated and salutes were fired in honor of the anniversary of the commencement of the revolution of 1895. Being Sunday, the principal celebration will be held today, which has been declared a legal holiday.

At the church of Santo Cristo the Rev. W. A. Jones, president fo the Augustinian college here, was consecrated bishop of Porto Rico by Mgr. Aversa, the apostolic delegate, who was assisted by Mgr. Blanc, archbishop of New Orleans, and the bishops of Havana and Cienfuegos. Governor Magoon and the members of the diplomatic corps were present at the ceremony.

NATION RULED BY CASH

So Declares La Follette in a Speech at Brooklyn.

New York, Feb. 22.—In the course of a speech before the Plymouth church members in Brooklyn last night, United States Senator Robert M. La Follette asserted that the United States has ceased to be a country ruled by the will of the people, this being due, he said, to the grasp of a group of powerful millionaires on the industries of the country.

"I think," said the senator, "that democracy is on trial for its life; the country is in peril; the republic is undergoing a complete change.

"Eighteen years ago, in writing his 'American Commonwealth,' James Bryce devoted a chapter to 'Corruption in American Politics.' Should Ambassador Bryce revise that work today he would have to give an entire volume to the subject.

"It is the growth of gigantic combinations of capital that has robbed the people of their power."

PITFALLS FOUND BY IOWAN

New York Trip Expensive to George Murdock.

New York, Feb. 25.—"Mr. Jackson" was right when he told George Murdock, who hails from Council Bluffs, Ia., that there are many pitfalls besetting the way of the unwary in this city. Murdock now is looking for the same "Mr. Jackson," and also for $1,000 which the Council Bluffs man had when the two met.

Murdock was found in Broadway yesterday wandering about in a distracted manner. He told the officer that he had been dining with friends from his native state, but had forgotten their names.

"Mr. Jackson," who appeared to be host at the dinner, had assured him that every man in the party came from Iowa.

Murdock told the police of the West Thirtieth street station, where he went for professional advice, that "Mr. Jackson" was well known in the best hotels, and also in the social life of the city, but that he could not remember his first name or his address.

Murdock recollected that he had a brief experience matching bills with "Mr. Jackson," and is under the impression that he committed himself quite freely to that amusement, as he finds that he is nearly $1,000 short in his reckoning, the entire amount of which he owes to his employer.

COLUMBIA GETS DONATIONS

Teachers' College Is Now Quite Well Endowed.

New York, Feb. 22.—The trustees of the Teachers College, the professional school for the advanced training of teachers, of Columbia university, announced an anonymous gift of $400,000 for a building and equipment for a school of domestic economy and an additional gift of $50,000 from another anonymous benefactor for the necessary extension of the heating plants.

They also announce contributions from many sources of $500,000 to complete the "first million" endowment fund of the institution. The total endowment of Teachers' College now amounts to $1,073,948, of which John D. Rockefeller has given nearly half.

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GEN. GRANT IN A PICKLE

Is in Washington to Explain to Roosevelt.

Indiscreet Speeches Lead to Necessity for Squaring Himself to Avoid Trial.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Major General Frederick Dent Grant is in Washington. He has the appearance of a badly rattled major-general. Gen. Grant has come to make explanations. He wants to explain to the war department, and he wants to explain to the President.

Gen. Grant in an explanation to a newspaper man, said that "under no circumstances would I for one moment venture to criticise any act or word of the President, who is commander-in-chief of the army." But he does not claim that his words at the Philadelphia banquet were misquoted. He claims that wrong interpretation was placed upon them, most unjust and embarrassing to him.

Embarrassing for Gen. Grant the situation certainly is. In the speech he offended the proprieties and the regulations in about all the ways possible. He criticised a civil officer, the man to whom he alluded as "the indicted mayor of San Francisco"; he discussed a diplomatic situation still in an acute stage and he made an invidious comparison between two distinguished presidents of the United States, one of them being Mr. Roosevelt, his present commander-in-chief, and the other his own famous father.

Washington is agog at the prospect of President Roosevelt ordering the court-martial of the son of Gen. U. S. Grant and a major-general of the army. It is possible that Gen. Grant's disclaimer of intention to offend will save him.

In a recent case of that kind Capt. Reichman was excused for the publication of a letter severely criticising his superior on the ground that his confidence had been violated. Col. Pitcher, called to book by the President for an interview, denied it and escaped. Admiral, then captain Coughlan, escaped with a reprimand for his "hoch der kaiser" speech.

Admiral Dewey, summoned to the White House in full uniform and sword to be rebuked for an interview that threatened relations with Germany was received by the President with: "Well, here is my old sea dog. We'll have to be a little more careful what we say, my dear admiral; we'll have to be a little more careful what we say," and that was all.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR CURE

Fine for Indigestion, They Say; Try It.

Ansonia, Conn., Feb. 22.—Many persons, women and men, who suffer from indigestion or other intestinal ailments are being treated by the "Nebuchadnezzar cure." Those who read their Bible know that Nebuchadnezzar, who was a very bad man, was condemned to go on all fours and eat grass. The cure named after the wicked king does not compel the patient to eat grass, of course. Any of the breakfast foods that come out of Michigan will do. But the patient, woman or man, must go on all fours for a certain fixed time each day. If the patient is a weak woman a quadrupedal tour of a large room once a day suffices; if he is a comparatively strong man half a dozen circuits of the room on all fours are enough.

The position the cure demands is neither graceful for a woman nor dignified for a man, but the results are very beneficial. The theory back of the cure, its rationale, is that in the course of his evolution man was a quadruped before he was biped, and that certain ills were acquired when he began to walk erect. So if he reverts to the mode of progression of his remote ancestors, he cures the ailments brought into existence by his change of position. The advocates of the Nebuchadnezzar cure say that the ourangs, chimpanzees and gorillas do not know what indigestion is.

The cure is fine for obesity, too. There is the case of Mrs. X—. She has long suffered from what she called "embonpoint." The fact is that the only mode of livelihood left open to her was to become a fat woman in a dime museum. Four months ago Mrs. X— adopted the "N

GALE SINKS A STEAMER

Pitiful Handful Clings to the Wreckage.

Mountainous Waves of North Sea, Lashed to Fury, Soon Break Up Vessel.

London, Feb. 21.—The Rotterdam mail steamer Berlin, from England, with 141 passengers and crew, was wrecked off the Hook of Holland at the entrance of the River Maas, leading to Rotterdam, shortly before 6 o'clock this morning.

A terrific southwesterly gale was blowing right in shore and drove the steamer on a sand bank close to the northern jetty as she was trying to enter the new waterway. Heavy seas quickly pounded the vessel to pieces.

She broke in two, her forepart sinking immediately, while the doomed passengers and crew could be seen for a brief space of time clustered on the afterpart.

The afterpart of the wrecked steamer Berlin did not slip into deep water as at first reported, but seems to be firmly embedded in the sand bank. There are still a few persons on board clinging to the wreckage, and it is hoped it may be possible to effect their rescue at low tide. During the high water at the height of the storm the waves shut off all view of the wreck, which led to the belief that no trace of the Berlin had been left. The receding tide, however, revealed the remains of her stern with a handful of survivors.

The only person who thus far has succeded in reaching the shore is Captain Parkeston, of Belfast, Ireland. He is now in a high fever as the result of his experience.

Tugs and lifeboats, when the alarm was first sounded, promptly put out to the assistance of the Berlin, but the violence of the gale and the heavy seas made it impossible to approach the wreck and the helpless would-be life savers saw the steamer break up and the crew and passengers washed away without being able to render the slightest assistance.

By 11 o'clock in the morning 25 bodies had already been washed ashore.

The Berlin left Harwich at 10 o'clock last night, upon the arrival there of the London train. The steamer should have reached the Hook of Holland at 6 o'clock this morning, and would have then proceeded for Rotterdam. A great gale was blowing on the North Sea when the Berlin started.

The steamer apparently struck about amidships, as her forepart broke off and sank immediately, while her afterpart could be seen for a considerable period of time afterwards. The waterway in which the disaster occurred is a new one, on the north side of which is the pier and railroad station.

The steamer must have been within a few minutes of tying up after her rough passage across the North sea when she was overtaken by the disaster. Land was but a few yards away, and except in the roughest weather those on board the Berlin could have been rescued without difficulty, especially as the waterway is navigable at all tides.

The Berlin was a steel steamer, only 12 years old, and popular with travelers to the north of Europe. In summer she usually was crowded with passengers, but at this time of the year her average was about as it was last night, the number being equally divided between first and second class.

One of the inspectors of the railway, who saw the steamer train off at Liverpool street station, said last night that he thought there were more first class than second class passengers, most of them being men or persons having professional business engagements on the continent or else inhabitants of the continent returning home from business trips to Great Britain.

Much difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the names of the passengers, as the tickets were purchased from many agents in London and other cities, while some of the travelers may have had return tickets.

The only names the company can be sure of are those of the passengers who secured reserved berths. The company's agents are being asked to send in immediately to headquarters the names of all such persons.

The members of the crew, numbering fifty, were mostly Englishmen from Harwich. The officers were: Captain, Precious; first officer, C. Morsley; Second officer, J. Wyatt; chief engineer, Bennant; four assistant engineers and four stewardesses.

Among those drowned are nineteen members of a German opera company, who had just concluded their season at Covent Garden. Arthur Herbert, one of the king's messengers, who was journeying to the continent, also was lost.

With reference to the members of the German opera company, who left last night on the Berlin, the manager of Covent Garden said today:

"So far as we know these did not include any of the star artists. The party was made up of members of the chorus returning to their homes. They made arrangements directly with the railway company, so that we are not yet able to get an exact list of their names.

"The disaster has aroused the most intense alarm among the other members of the company owing to the friendship and relationships existing."

The Great Eastern Railroad company this afternoon was able to issue a list of 48 passengers, including 19 members of the German opera company, who had just finished their engagement at Covent Garden, and who had booked berths in advance on the Berlin. With the exception of the members of the German opera company there were only four women and two children among the passengers.

Among the members of the German opera company known to be drowned is Mrs. Bertram, wife of the well known baritone, Theodore Bertram, who sailed for Rotterdam a day previous to the departure of his wife.

TOMBSTONE IN BALE OF HAY

It Is Traced to Birthplace of the Oil King.

Greeenwich, Conn., Feb. 25.—Thomas Newton, owner of many well known horses, among them the famous Timbuctoo, is the possessor of a tombstone which arrived in a bale of hay purchased of Timothy Loughlin. It is of white marble and is inscribed with the initials "R. B." Mr. Loughlin was informed of the queer enclosure in the hay and straightway set to work to ferret out the matter.

He finally found it was shipped from the firm of O'Hara & Sellen, in Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., the birthplace of John D. Rockefeller. O'Hara is said to be the husband of Mr. Rockefeller's cousin. He traced the hay as having come from the place of a certain well-to-do old farmer back in the country, and thinks the tombstone was placed in the hay as a joke by some of the hired men.

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CHICAGO SUBTREASURY IS LOOTED

Employes Must Have Been Concerned in Affair.

One, Weakening Slightly, Gives Clue on Which Officers Are Now Working.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—One of the largest—if not the largest—thefts from the United States treasury, has been unearthed in Chicago. Somewhere between $175,000 and $200,000 was stolen from the subtreasury last week. The money has disappeared as completely as if it had vanished from the face of the earth.

The authorities here and in Washington have been working night and day on the robbery since it was discovered. Chief Wilkes, of the United States secret service, has been keeping informed by telephone and telegraph of every development and according to telegraphic advices he will leave Washington today to take personal charge of the investigation. Secretary Shaw, of the treasury department, was told of the gigantic theft when in Chicago last week and was in conference with Subtreasurer Boldenweck and secret service officials. The money was stolen either a week ago Saturday, the next day, or last Monday. The chances are it was abstracted on Monday. The loss was discovered on Tuesday.

In Big Bills.

All the money taken was in large bills, bills of the denomination of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

Just who discovered the loss the subtreasury officials would not admit last night. Neither would they tell from what department the money was taken or how the loss was discovered.

At first it was believed that there must be some error in the bookkeeping. It was thought to be impossible that such a large sum of money could have been abstracted in face of all the safeguards thrown around Uncle Sam's strongbox. The ledgermen involved, strenuously denied any error and an investigation showed there was no possible clerical mistake to account for the disappearance of the cash.

Thieves Were Employes.

This brought the inevitable conclusion that robbery was the only explanation. Just as certain was the deduction that the thieves were employes of the subtreasury and were at that moment pursuing their daily tasks. Every man who could have had anything to do with the case was called in Treasurer Boldenweck's office and put through an exhaustive examination and a still more rigid cross-examination.

Captain Porter, of the secret service, assisted in the inquisition.

They stood the ordeal, every one of them. All denied any knowledge of the theft and protested their innocence with unanimity and vociferousness. But it was perfectly obvious that someone was lying. The chances were 1,000 to 1 that one or more of the employes actually had purloined the cash or had connived at the theft by some outsider.

Sweating Gives Clue.

Day by day since then the sweating has been kept up. Mr. Boldenweck, Captain Porter and his assistants have worked from daylight till darkness and from night until morn. All of yesterday the investigation proceeded in Mr. Boldenweck's private office and at 11 o'clock at night lights were still burning in his office. Saturday there came a glimmer of light. A faint clew pointed in the direction of a certain clerk, and that, followed up, directed the finger of suspicion to another employe, a close associate of the first man. These men were summoned into the inquisition chamber separately and subjected to a grueling examination. The suspicious circumstances against them were paraded, the certainty of detention and punishment was impressed upon them and they were advised to make a clean breast of whatever part they had played in the conspiracy. One, thought to be the moving spirit, came through the ordeal without turning a hair. He remained calm and self-possessed. His sang-froid amazed the officers and they put him down as innocent or a master hand of criminality. The other, younger and much weaker, showed signs of breaking down. Just what he admitted, the secret service men refuse to disclose, but it is believed to be tantamount to a confession. Anyway the admissions he made started the investigators to renewed activity. Half a dozen operatives started out and results are expected in the next 24 or 48 hours. Every employe of the office is under surveillance day and night and should one or more of them prove to be the thief or thieves, escape will be impossible. All have reported for work every day since the discovery was made. Every man, too, is under bond, but not to any such amount as the loot secured.

During Working Hours.

That the robbery was committed during working hours is almost a certainty. The plunder could have been concealed in two vest pockets. The huge vault of the subtreasury is constructed of many layers of chilled steel and has a number of doors which must be passed before entrance is secured to the apartment containing the money. The theft of money which had once got into the vault has been regarded as an impossibility. Each of the three doors is governed by a time lock and cannot be opened except during business hours. During the day only the outer of the three doors is kept closed, but even in business hours the opening of this door by anyone entering the vault rings an electric bell, so that should a sneak thief attempt to enter the vault the whole office force would receive warning.

Wm. Boldenweck was appointed subtreasurer on June 28 last. He succeeded Wm. P. Williams.

Boldenweck Admits It.

When interviewed today in regard to the robbery, Subtreasurer Boldenweck admitted that a theft of $173,000 had been perpetrated, but refused to go into details.

"It is true that what I and other government officials believe to be a gigantic steal has been perpetrated in the subtreasury," he said.

"The amount I believe to be $173,000.

"At present I cannot go into detail as to what work we have done in the case or what method of procedure Chief Wilkie, Captain Porter and their men will pursue. We discovered the shortage last Wednesday when the books of the subtreasury were balanced for the day. There is a possibility that the shortage is due to an error of a bookkeeper, but I am inclined to believe that a robbery has been committed. The money was in large denominations, as far as I have learned, currency bills of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each."

Captain Porter was very reluctant to say anything in regard to the robbery.

"At present I cannot say anything more of the affair than that it was reported to me last Wednesday," he said.

"It would not be proper for me to go into details of the case or what we are doing in the way of investigation."

CYCLONE HITS PHILIPPINES

Madrid Hears of Terrible Disaster in Islands.

Madrid, Feb. 25.—A telegram from Manila announces that the southern Philippines have been ravaged by a cyclone, and that 200 persons were killed and thousands rendered homeless.

STRONG PACIFIC FLEET

San Francisco Hears of New Naval Plans.

Seven Battleships to Form Nucleus of Squadron Under a Vice Admiral.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—It is authoritatively although unofficially reported in local naval circles that the formation of a strong armored fleet on the Pacific coast will be inaugurated by the dispatching to this city at an early date of the battleships Indiana and Iowa. These two battleships will form the nucleus of the Pacific battleship squadron, which will be further strengthened by the addition of the new battleship Nebraska, now nearly completed at Seattle, and the battleships Wisconsin and Oregon, which are now being extensively overhauled at the Puget Sound naval station. These five battleships may be reinforced during the next few months by two more from the Atlantic.

It is said to be the policy of the navy department at this time to unite the Asiatic fleet and the Pacific squadron into one great fleet, its component vessels interchangeable, and all under the command of one of three vice admirals, which, it is thought, congress will authorize at an early date.

MEAN TRICK ON TROUT

Vermonter Took Advantage of Their Ignorance.

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 25.—All Vermonters know that this state is subject to the most extreme climatic changes, the mercury sometimes rising or falling between thirty and forty degrees in a few hours, but they look askance at Noah Perkins and a tale of tumbling mercury he was telling about town last week. Noah lives in the village of Chittenden, where some remarkable yarns are born, because, it is alleged, the rare atmosphere on the high mountains tickles the imagination, particularly in winter weather.

Noah says that a few days ago he started out one crisp morning to snake some logs across the ice at Rocky Pond, but that before he could get to the place the weather moderated and the ice melted. Having been schooled in the idosyncrasies of Vermont weather, he kept right on, thinking that it might freeze up before sundown. Arriving at the pond he noticed that the trout were skimming near the surface, evidently under the impression that spring had arrived. Doubtless they were hungry and would rise for a fly. It being illegal to catch the fish in winter, Noah sat on the shore with his mouth watering until an idea struck him.

Near him were two weather-beaten milkweed pods, half full of the white and flim- down which carries the seeds. Thinking that the sleepy trout might mistake this for white millers, he cast a handful on the water. The effect was magical. Up came the trout until the surface of the pond fairly boiled. If he could only keep them jumping until the freeze came, Noah knew that he could get a legal and savory frying, so he hunted for more pods. Finding some, he settled down to business.

He was hard at it when the change came. It was sudden, complete, and satisfying. One blast of fierce, cold wind sealed the pond in the twinkling of an eye; another froze the water half an inch deep; a third increased the depth of the ice to an inch, when it congealed rapidly and firmly. When the first blast arrived, a few of the trout were several inches in the air, hopping for the pseudo white millers. They fell on the ice. The others dove, but many of them were not quick enough and were caught by their tails. Still others had their noses out.

When the ice was firm enough to walk on, Noah went out on the pond and picked up all the fish lying loose. Then he cut out with his knife all that had been caught by tail or nose until he had almost a bushel. He says they made the finest frying he has had since last summer.

ROCKEFELLER NOT SO RICH

He's Worth Only a Quarter of a Billion.

New York, Feb. 22.—The magnitude of John D. Rockefeller's fortune was developed in reply to a question asked Frederick T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's business representative, yesterday. He said:

"There have been a great many amusing misstatements on this subject. Several years ago Senator Hoar, in the senate, credited Mr. Rockefeller with a fortune of one thousand millions of dollars. Quite recently a statement has been made and published widely throughout the country that his annual income exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. Now, the facts of the case are that Mr. Rockefeller himself authorized a statement that his fortune cannot exceed two hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of dollars. Furthermore, his income, instead of being one hundred millions of dollars, or anything like it, cannot, in his most prosperous year, have exceeded fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. The public generally are under the impression that he owns a majority of the Standard Oil stock. The facts are that Mr. Rockefeller's holdings of Standard Oil stock are about 20 per cent."

MANY NEGROES LOST LIVES

Steamer Marion's Burning Is Worse Than Reported.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26.—It is now known that twenty negro passengers were drowned or burned to death and a dozen more are missing as a result of the burning of the steamer Marion on Wardmalaw river last Friday. Owing to the inaccessibility of the place details were only received when Captain Ferguson filed his report with the government inspectors. The great loss of life seems to have been on account of the negroes becoming terror stricken. There were seven white passengers, all of whom were saved.

AVALANCHE IN NORWAY.

Christiania, Feb. 26.—Disasters caused by avalanches continue to be reported from different parts of Norway. A telegram from Oyastryn, in Nordfjord, records the destruction of the Arnold farmstead, with the loss of eight lives. The Koletak homestead on Gedrangerfjord also was overwhelmed and ten persons including women and children were buried beyond hope of rescue.

HOG CHOLERA.

The Hog Worm Is the Most Dangerous Foe of the Hog.

In almost every outbreak of cholera you will find the hogs very wormy. They get a hog out of condition and unthrifty. Then he is an easy prey to disease. The Snoddy Remedy will destroy every character of hog worm. Even the liver and lung worm, which are the most dangerous, are easily destroyed with the Snoddy Remedy. It also prevents and cures hog cholera. Any practical farmer can stop the worst outbreaks of cholera that ever come with it, and restores his herd to thrift in a few days' time.

It is used and indorsed by the leading hog raisers of the country.

Snoddy's free book on the care and management of hogs, so as to keep them thrifty and clear of cholera or worms, will be sent to you free, by return mail, if you send your name and address to the Snoddy Remedy Company, Box 402, Alton, Ill.

NICARAGUA WINS TOWN

Troops Drive Out Honduran War Minister.

Nicaraguan Minister Asks the United States to Stop a Filibustering Steamer.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 26.—San Marcos De Colon, a well fortified Honduran town, which was defended by Solomon Ordonez, the Honduran minister of war, at the head of a strong army, was captured by Nicaraguan forces at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, Feb. 25.—Although Nicaraguan troops today occupy Honduran territory, no important engagement yet has taken place. There have been only skirmishes. The belligerent armies, however, are taking up positions and an important and decisive engagement is expected at any moment.

The employes of the railroads of Salvador again went on strike yesterday, and traffic has been suspended.

New Orleans, Feb. 26.—Reports about the feeling between Nicaragua and Honduras were brought here by passengers on the steamer Ansel M., from Porto Cortez, Honduras.

When the steamer left Porto Cortez last Thursday night, it was reported that a fight had occurred between Nicaraguans and Hondurans, in which three men and a mule had been killed.

George P. Smith, treasurer of the Planters' Steamship Co., one of the passengers, said that so many of the native of Honduras were preparing for war that there was difficulty in procuring labor. The Americans in Honduras, he said, are taking no part in the hostile preparations.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Advices received by the state department through Minister Corea, of Nicaragua, are to the effect that the small steamer Empire, which in the past has figured conspicuously in filibustering expeditions, is being utilized for the transportation of munitions of war from Salvador to Honduras.

Minister Corea will request this government to have the steamer Newport, which sailed from San Francisco Saturday for Panama, with 600 cases of munition of war for Salvador, intercepted by the cruiser Chicago, and her at Acajutla, believing that these supplies are ultimately intended for Honduras. It is aserted here that by prearrangement the Empire will meet the Newport at sea and have the 600 cases of war material transferred to her.

TERRORISTS MAKE RAID

Warsaw Postoffice Looted by Armed Band.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 22.—The postoffice at Wspolna street was attacked at noon today by a band of terrorists, who shot and killed the postmaster, two postal clerks and two soldiers guarding the office, and wounded a score of bystanders. The terrorists robbed the safe of the cash and stamps and escaped in cabs.

The robbers belong to the organization known as the Fighting Socialists, and displayed a red flag while making their escape. The postoffice authorities admit that the robbers got away with several thousand roubles. This was the first important raid in two months, and shows that the terrorists were not suppressed, as the authorities alleged.

The incident has caused intense excitement in Warsaw and arouses fears of a recurrence of the sanguinary events of the early winter.

SUBSIDY VOTE ON FRIDAY

House Adopts Rule on Littauer Substitute.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Ship subsidy secured a marked impetus in the house yesterday, which, just before adjournment, adopted a rule that will probably insure the passage by the house of the Littauer substitute for the senate bill and result before the final adjournment in positive legislation. The rule was reported by Mr. Dalzell from the committee on rules in the shape of a resolution providing that the compromise bill shall be considered with debate limited to five hours, and that the final vote shall be taken not later than next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The rule was adopted by a vote of 158 to 122, twenty-four Republicans voting with the Democracy in opposition to the rule.

SAMPLED THE MASTER'S CANE

Chairman of English School Board Tests Punishment.

Londdon, Feb. 23.—A well known clergyman of Wolverhampton, who is chairman of the board of managers of the local school, has adopted a practical method of testing the severity of the punishment inflicted on a pupil whose parents complained to the board that the headmaster had caned their boy viciously. The clergyman went to the school and asked the headmaster to administer the same sort of whacking to him so that he might judge whether the parents' complaint was justified.

The headmaster said the boy had six strokes, three on each hand.

"Very well," said the parson, smilingly, "I will take them."

In the presence of the assistant teacher and the scholars he held out his hand. The headmaster let go good and hard. The clergyman lost his smile at the second stroke and winced at each succeeding one, to the intense amusement of the boys, but he took the lot, after which he hurriedly and silently left to form his judgment.

JAPANESE LAND AT 'FRISCO

No Orders From Washington Bar Them Out.

San Francisco, Feb 26.—Six hundred and thirty-one Japanese steerage passengers arrived in port last night on the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, and an equal number is expected by the immigration officials on the arrival of a liner from the Hawaiian islands, that will take up the consignment of Japanese that the Nippon Maru will leave at Honolulu.

No orders were received from Washington by the local immigration officials relative to the debarring of the Japanese on the Mongolia from the California shore, and, after a perfunctory examination, they were allowed to land.

ACCEPTS PROMOTION.

Marshalltown, Ia., Feb. 26.—Private advices here announce that United States Consul S. C. McFarland at Reichenberg, Austria, has accepted President Roosevelt's proffer of the consul generalship at Singapore, British Straits Settlement, Asia. Mr. McFarland has been four years at Reichenberg. The preceding four years he was at Nottingham, England.

A SERIOUS OFFENSE.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 26.—Adolps Tingle, a British subject, was court-martialed and hanged at the citadel here yesterday for having robbed a street car conductor.

NO-TIP BILL LOSES.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The anti-tipping bill, applicable to the District of Columbia, was defeated in the house yesterday without division.

PANAMA BIDS DROPPED

None of the Contractors to Get Contract.

An Explanation for the Move Will Be Issued Later, Says White House.

Washington, Feb. 26.—It has been decided not to accept any bids for the building of the Panama canal.

This announcement was made following the meeting of the cabinet and after the President had been in conference for an hour or more with Secretaries Taft and Root. An explanation of the reasons for this decision will, it was stated, be issued from the White House later.

It was decided that there should be no readvertisement inviting proposals for constructing the canal under the plan as first laid down, but there will be a full consideration of the whole subject before determining upon a change of the present procedure.

CALL SHORTAGE ERROR

Such Is Opinion of Treasury Officials.

No Arrests Have Been Made Yet, but Developments Are Expected.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The officials investigating the disappearance of $173,000 from the sub-treasury today declared that they were unable to trace the theft to any one person, and they are strongly inclined to believe that the disappearance is not the result of a theft but of a clerical error.

Captain Porter, of the secret service, who has charge of the case, said he believes the matter will be straightened out before night.

JOSEPH TURNER DEAD.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 26.—Joseph Turner, the first manufacturer of razors in the United States, died here last night of heart disease. Since 1880 he had been president of the J. R. Torrey Razor company. He was born in Sheffield, Eng., and was 68 years of age.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senate.—Senator Reed Smoot's address in defense of his position as senator was the feature of the session today. He was supported by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, in a speech analytical of the evidence submitted. The senate spent several hours in further consideration of the forestry provisions in the agricultural appropriation bill, with the result that several amendments were agreed to which restrict the operations of the bureau in several respects. The section of the bill had not been completed when a recess was taken for the evening session. At the night session several bills which were not of general importance were passed.

House.—After passing a number of bills under unanimous consent the house resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Gillespie, of Texas; Murphy, of Missouri; Robinson, of Arkansas; Padgett, of Tennessee; Lloyd, of Missouri; Steenerson, of Minnesota; Finley, of South Carolina, and Stafford, of Wisconsin. Mr. Macon, of Arkansas, made a point of order against the paragraphs increasing the pay of clerks in the first and second class postoffices and carriers in the city delivery service. A spirited passage of words ensued between Mr. Macon and Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, wherein the latter gave notice that he should see that a point of order was made against the section providing for the increase for rural carriers. Mr. Macon refused to abandon his position and the chair sustained the points of order.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Senate.—The senate, by a vote of 28 to 42, rejected the resolution declaring Reed Smoot not entitled to a seat as senator from the state of Utah. Previously by a vote of 49 to 22, on motion of Senator Hopkins' an amendment was adopted providing that two-thirds of the senators present must vote to unseat Senator Smoot in order to make the order effective. The senate then took up Senator Aldrich's financial bill, which was debated for an hour, when adjournment was taken until evening. At the night session the naval and rivers and harbors appropriation bills were passed and the senate adjourned.

House.—The postoffice appropriation bill was passed by the house today. All the provisions relating to increased pay affecting 90 per cent of the postal employes were restored to the bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senate—The senate completed the reading of the agricultural bill after most of the day had been spent in debate on the forestry system and the grazing land provision, and the measure will be considered tomorrow for final action. It is conceded that the grazing lease clause will be eliminated.

House—The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered by the house in committee of the whole. The naval appropriation bill was sent to conference.

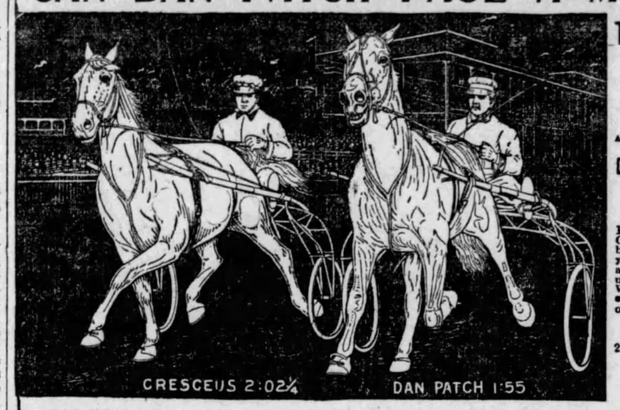
Washington, Feb. 22.—Senate.—The agricultural appropriation bill took up most of the time of the senate at both the day and night sessions. The grazing amendment was stricken out of the bill on a point of order raised by Mr. Aldrich. The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. The conferees on the Indian appropriation bill reported, and Mr. Clapp gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow. The military academy appropriation bill was reported and passed. It carries $1,974,383, an increase of $33,400 over the amount appropriated by the house. At the opening of the session Senator Burkett read the farewell address of George Washington.

House.—The house devoted practically its entire session to consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The work of special agents of the department of the Interior was severely criticised as working unnecessary hardship to settlers in the debate on an amendment intended to limit their work to investigations to cases where there is ground to suspect fraud, which was adopted. The conference report on the omnibus lighthouse bill was adopted, and the measure now goes to the President. In committee of the whole 360 senate private pension bills were passed in 30 minutes. The sundry civil bill still held the floor when the house adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senate.—The senate passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying nearly $10,000,000; the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying $210,000,000; the pension appropriation bill, carrying $145,000,000, and the bill authorizing the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines. The principal amendment to the agricultural bill was offered by Senator Beveridge, which requires the date of canning and inspection to appear on the cans. Another amendment offered by Mr. Beveridge, to require the packers to pay the cost of administering the meat inspection law, was defeated. The senate also passed a bill granting a service pension of $12 a month to army nurses who have reached the age of 62, of $15 a month at 70 years, and $20 at 75. Senator Depew addressed the senate on his resolution for an investigation of the currency system. At the night session the senate ratified the Santo Domingo treaty by a vote of 43 to 19, and passed 300 private pension bills, clearing the calendar.

House.—The house devoted the first hour of its session to eulogies for the late Representative John F. Rixey, of Virginia, and as a further mark of respect took a recess for half an hour. Upon reassembling a resolution reported by the committee on rules was adopted providing for five hours of debate on the Littauer substitute for the senate ship subsidy bill and for a vote on the measure not later than 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. Conference reports were agreed to on the Indian appropriation bill and the bill providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds. The anti-tipping bill, applicable to the District of Columbia, was defeated without division.

CAN DAN PATCH PACE A MILE IN 1:54?



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A MARVELOUS PICTURE OF TWO WORLD CHAMPIONS.

Dan Patch 1:55, The Pacing King, Cresceus 2:02¼, The Trotting King.

We have Large, Colored Lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02¼, in an Exciting Speed Contest. It is 16 by 21 inches and shows both horses as life-like as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these Large and Beautiful Colored Pictures of the Two Most Valuable Harness Horse Stallions and Champions of the World, Absolutely Free. We Prepay Postage. This cut is a reduced engraving of the Large Colored Lithograph we will send you free.

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HIS TRAINER SAYS DAN WILL ASTONISH THE WORLD IN 1907. WATCH LEADING FAIRS.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HARNESS HORSE FARM.

International Stock Food Farm of seven hundred acres, owned by M. W. Savage, is generally acknowledged to be the most famous harness horse farm in the world because it owns the Four World Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55, Champion Pacer and Fastest Harness Horse in the world; Cresceus 2:02¼, the champion trotting stallion of the world. Arion 2:07¼, the champion 2 and 3-year-old trotting stallion to high wheel sulky; Directum 2:05¾, the champion 4-year-old trotting stallion, and world's champion for four years. All of these stallions and the one hundred brood mares and their colts are fed "International Stock Food" every day. You are specially invited to visit this farm at Savage, 10 miles from Minneapolis, and see the every day, practical results of feeding International Stock Food. 3 Feeds for One Cent. We always welcome visitors.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Review.

New York, Feb. 22.—Dispatches to Dun's Review indicate that the chief activity is in jobbing lines of spring merchandise, especially dry goods. Boston reports industrial and commercial conditions most favorable both as to current demand and future prospects, but the car shortage makes deliveries most unsatisfactory. Dry goods jobbing trade is active in all departments. Iron and steel markets are firm at Philadelphia, contracts extending to the end of the year in many lines. Lumber and building material are active, but wool is quiet and collections irregular. Trade is active at Pittsburg, country merchants placing large orders for dry goods, and there is improvement in the window glass industry. Conditions are satisfactory at Baltimore and collections are improving. Favorable reports are received from the South, and salesmen on the road send in liberal orders but building operations have been restricted by bad weather. At Louisville there is a general improvement in trade. Movement in merchandise is large for the season at New Orleans, and there is much activity in the building trades. A large attendance from outside merchants in the St. Louis market make liberal purchases and large orders are also received by mail and from traveling salesmen. A spring meeting of country retailers of the Southwest is in progress at Kansas City and business is stimulated. Better car service improves the movement of merchandise and mild weather has started spring work on the farms. Weather conditions have been unusually favorable to trade and construction work at Chicago, and production in the leading industries is still at the maximum. Crops are being marketed more freely, but there is still complaint of car shortage.

Wholesale dry goods trade is active at Cleveland, attendance of visiting buyers is large and manufacturers are sold far ahead. Retail trade has improved at Cincinnati, and wholesale dry goods markets are firm. To a liberal spot and spring demand there is added much business for fall delivery. At St. Paul, jobbers report a liberal spring business, sales of dry goods, men's furnishings, hats, ladies' wear and millinery exceeding last year. Mild weather at Minneapolis has improved business and railway deliveries, spring goods going forward in large volume, but collections are still slow. Labor is receiving high wages at San Francisco which are freely expended, maintaining activity in all branches of trade and transportation. Weather conditions are favorable for building operations, which progress rapidly.

The reduced volume of bank clearings at New York city, due to smaller stock market operations, again causes a loss in total bank exchanges, though at most cities outside New York there is an increase in total exchanges for the week at all leading cities, omitting New York, being $741,361,531, 6.5 per cent, 23.9 per cent greater than in the corresponding weeks of two preceding years, both very active years. There are noteworthy gains at Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Kansas City and San Francisco and at every city reporting a large increase over the corresponding week of 1905. Compared with last year, New York and Philadelphia are the only cities reporting a decrease.

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., Feb. 26.—Trading in wheat this morning was very dull although the receipts were heavier than usual. Cash opened at 77½c, a quarter of a cent lower than Monday's close, but went to 77⅝c within an hour after the opening. The May option was also off ¼c, but remained at 80½c, the opening quotation, practically all morning. Opening at 80½c, a quarter of a cent off, the July option gained strength and soon advanced to 80⅝c, or ⅛c above Monday's close. The distant month opened ¼c down and remained at 80¼c, the opening quotation, practically all morning. Traders were influenced by famine reports from Russia and China, good weather, the fair receipts and fair export business.

Bradstreet's world's available supply gives wheat an increase of 300,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 403,000 bushels a week ago and a decline of 409,000 bushels one year ago. The primary receipts of wheat were 756,000 bushels, compared to 644,000 bushels one week ago and 556,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments 244,000 bushels, against 264,000 bushels last week and 196,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis wired that there was a good demand for wheat. Reports from Argentine are that the continent is taking a fair share of the cargoes for orders. The drouth in Argentine has been broken by heavy rains. Liverpool closed with wheat ½d to ⅝d lower Paris wheat was unchanged to a fourth lower. Late reports from the Russian southwest are more favorable. Occasional complaints have been made, but on the whole the Russian outlook is fair. The rest of Europe has reported crops in fair condition. As a result of the good crop news, wheat sold off late in the day. While cash closed firm at 77⅜c, the futures were all weak. May and July closed at 80⅛c, ⅜c belok yesterday's close. The sliftant month closed ½c lower than yesterday.

Corn was about the same all down the line at the opening today and did not change much during the morning. Cash corn was unchanged from yesterday's close at 48¼c. The May option was also quoted at 48¼c, Monday's close, and shortly went down to 48⅛c. July opened at 48⅜c, Monday's closing figure, but within an hour had dropped to 48¼c. The distant future opened at 48¾c, an eighth lower than Monday's close, and remained unchanged all morning.

Primary receipts of corn were 1,124,000 bushels, compared with 1,293,000 bushels a week ago and 621,000 bushels a year ago. The shipments of corn were 432,000 bushels, against 412,000 bushels one week ago and 471,000 bushels one year ago. According to Bradstreet, the world's available supply of corn is 477,000 bushels, against 1,393,000 bushels one week ago and 196,000 bushels a year ago. Elevator interests in Chicago sold July corn. There was a big demand for the coarse grains abroad. Corn was rather steady all through the day, cash selling at 46½c, or at yesterday's close. May closed at 46¾c, the same as on Monday. July closed at 48⅜c, or ¼c under yesterday's final figures. The distant month was ¼c off from Monday's close, at 48¾c.

Oats were down about ¼c all along the line. Cash opened at 43¼c and hung to that price all morning. May opened off ¼c at 43c and did not change during the morning hours. July opened ¼c off, at 39c, and likewise remained unchanged throughout the morning. September was down ¼c. The price opened at 34¾c and remained stationary all forenoon.

The primary receipts of oats were 597,000 bushels and the shipments were 424,000 bushels. Oats closed weak in sympathy with the other grains. Cash closed at 43¼c, the same as yesterday's close. May's final quotation was 43c, or ¼c under yesterday's close. July closed at 39c, against 39¼c yesterday, while the distant month was off ⅛c from yesterday's close, at 34½c.

Clover seed was fully as inactive as the grains. Cash, February and March of Monday and held this price consistently during the morning trading. April opened at $7.82½, compared with $7.80, Monday's close, and held its advantage during the morning.

The opening prices held until the close except April, which closed 2½c off, at $7.80.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close—Feb 26.	Close—Feb 25.
Wheat—					
Cash	77½	77¾	77½	77⅞	77¾
May	80½	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜	80¼
July	80½	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜	80¼
Sept.	80¼	80⅜	80	80	80½
Corn—					
Cash	46¼	43½	43¼	46¼	46¼
May	45¼	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜	48¼
July	48⅜	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	48¾
Sept.	48¾	....	....	48¾	48⅞
Oats—					
Cash	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	43½
May	43	....	....	43	43¼
July	39	....	....	39	39¼
Sept	34½	....	....	34½	34¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.00	....	....	8.00	8.00
Feb	8.00	....	....	8.00	8.00
March	8.00	....	....	8.00	8.00
April	7.82½	7.82½	7.80	7.80	7.80
Oct.	....	....	....	6.80	....
Rye—					
No. 1	....	....	....	72½	72½
No. 2	69½	....	....	69½	69½
No. 3	....	....	....	67½	67½
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.20	2.20
Alsike—					
Prime	7.65	....	....	7.65	7.65
March	....	....	....	7.65	7.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	78⅛	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	78¼
July	78⅝	79	78½	78½	78⅝
Sept	78½	78⅞	78¼	78¼	78⅜
Dec.	79¾	79¾	79⅜	79⅜	....
Corn—					
May	47½	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	47½
July	46¾	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	46¾
Sept	47	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	47⅛
Feb	....	....	....	44½	45½
Oats—					
May	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛	42⅜	42¼
July	37⅜